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WAR ON THE CANAL RING.

FORGED AND ALTERED CONTRACTS.

SENATOR LORD'S TRANSACTION WITH ONE CHARLES F. BRANAN—A WITNESS OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THEM NOT TO BE IMPEACHED—WILLARD JOHNSON'S CONTRACT AND THE MYSTERIOUS ALTERATIONS IT UNDERWENT—E. W. WILLIAMS' CONTRACT ALSO MANIPULATED—ATTORNEY GENERAL BARLOW COMMENCES TO PROSECUTE THE CASE—A CLERK IN THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE SPEEDILY DEPARTS FOR CANADA—MR. WILLARD JOHNSON'S ATTEMPTS TO KEEP HIM THERE AND THEIR RESULT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Since the opening of the war upon the Canal Ring, several of its leaders have been actually engaged in an effort to keep from the public definite information relative to the crimes of themselves and their associates. To this end they have visited at least one State officer, and implored him to keep certain papers out of the reach of the Governor or his clerks. In a day or two they may discover that this effort was a fruitless one. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that the attempts at concealment are made in private. Openly the members of the Ring continue to declare that they do not shun, but on the contrary desire, the fullest investigation. Chief among the number of persons who so express themselves is Mr. Senator Jarvis Lord. That gentleman still continues to declare that he wants all his official and private acts regarding the canals fully inquired into. He does so, notwithstanding the *exposé* which was made of him and his son in THE TIMES of to-day. Exact information has now been obtained regarding his connection with several jobs, which he is generally credited with having originated and profited by. Chief among these is his purchase of the contract for keeping in repair a section of the Erie Canal. Some time in the Winter of 1869 a man named Charles F. Branan was awarded a contract to do this work. His bid was a low one, and Mr. Lord, believing that he could secure the work at a higher price, or for some other reason, entered into an agreement with Branan by which it was stipulated that in consideration of the payment of a certain sum of money he was to abandon his contract in the interest of Lord. The following is an exact copy of the paper in question. After reading it Mr. Lord may come to the conclusion that he was mistaken when he stated that there was no corruption practiced by canal contractors:

Articles of an agreement made this 29th day of April, 1869, by and between Charles F. Branan, of Mount Morris, County of Livingston, and State of New-York, on the one part, and Jarvis Lord, of Pittsford, County of Monroe, State of New-York, witness whereof—

The said Charles F. Branan has had awarded to him by the Canal Contracting Board, section No. 4 of the Erie Canal, to keep in repair for four years and eight months, from May 1, 1869. Now, in consideration of the agreement of the said Lord, hereinafter described, I, the said Charles F. Branan, agree not to execute and sign the said contract, the said Lord agreeing on his part to pay for the withholding and not signing the above named contract nine thousand dollars, and also to fully protect me and my bail from any suit or other expense which may arise or grow out of the non-fulfillment of the above described contract; that I, the said Charles F. Branan, agree to do all and aid all I can to get the certificate of deposit which accompanied the bid for the above described contract back, and in case it is returned the said certificate to be the property of said Lord, and in case the Legislature should abandon the present contract system at its present session, then the said Lord is only to pay the actual expenses which I have been to in this matter, and the said Lord agrees on his part that in case the Canal Board should refuse to award the contract to the next lowest bid. he will guarantee that I, the said Branan, shall have it on my bid, as it now stands, the said payments to be made as follows: $3,000 thirty days from date, and $3,000 sixty days from date, and $3,000 ninety days from date, at the Bank of Monroe, in the City of Rochester, and the said Branan agrees in case the said certificate is returned to take the same in the first payment.

CHARLES F. BRANAN, [L. S.]
J. LORD, [L. S.]

[U. S. Int. Rev. 5c.]

Within the past few days Senator Lord has stated that, even though there were irregularities in the management of the canals, they were due more to defective laws than to any criminal intent on the part of contractors or canal officials. The means by which Mr. George D. Lord, son of the Senator, obtained additional compensation to the amount of $119,000 for his work on Black Rock harbor does not bear out this assertion. It can be proved that Jarvis Lord was directly interested in obtaining this extra compensation. He used his official influence and position to secure it, thereby violating chapter 742 of the laws of 1869, which reads as follows:

Any person holding office under the law of this State, who, except in payment of his legal salary, fees, or perquisites, shall receive, directly or indirectly, anything of value or personal advantage, or the promise thereof, for performing or omitting to perform, any official act, with the express or implied understanding on his part that his official action or omission to act is to be in any degree influenced thereby, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in a State Prison for a term of not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The same section of the laws was violated by Mr. George D. Lord, who while he was a member of the Legislature caused to be passed a bill providing for the payment of extra compensation for canal work, he to receive two-thirds of the amount obtained. From these facts, however, and from others which have been and will hereafter be published, it must not be supposed that Lord & Son were the only persons extensively engaged in canal transactions which, to say the least, were questionable.

Mr. Assemblyman Willard Johnson has been quite as actively engaged in affairs of this kind as has the "Canal Senator." Mr. Johnson is one of the most innocent-looking little men in the Assembly, and he delights to assure strangers that he is no statesman, nothing but a "plain Oswego farmer." This statement may or may not be true, but it is a well-known fact that the plain farmer is also a very large canal contractor, and a member of the Canal Ring. The following is an unvarnished account of one of the transactions in which his name figures prominently: In September 1869 the State entered into a contract with Charles J. Degraw, of Fulton, Oswego County, for the construction of the upper lock side-cut at West Troy. Numerous bids were made for the work, but it was awarded to Degraw, his offer being the lowest, on the 2d of April, 1870. This contract was assigned to Willard Johnson. Subsequently, in 1872, it was discovered by F. C. Barlow, then Attorney General, that the price in the contract blank had been altered and increased by means of forged figures. The contracts were made upon blanks consisting of two sheets, which were continuous—that is, connected at the top like a piece of legal cap paper. The blanks were filled up in the handwriting of Charles M. Thompson, who was then a clerk in the office of the Division Engineer. The first sheet of the contract contained the prices at which the different kinds of work were to be done. On the second sheet appeared the signatures of the contractor and the Canal Commissioner who witnessed the execution of the contract. Some time after this the first sheet of the copy of the contract, which was on file in the Auditor's office, was surreptitiously removed, and a new sheet substituted. The items upon the new sheet were in the same handwriting as those upon the old one. In Degraw's bill, the price per thousand for hemlock timber was put at $20. In the altered contract it was increased to $30. The contract called for 68,000 feet of hemlock, and consequently the alteration increased the total price to be paid by the State $680. The price for vertical wall laid dry was increased from $4 to $5 for each cubic yard. The quantity required was 300 yards. The price for stone masonry in the lock was raised from $8 50 to $10 a cubic yard, and as the quantity required was 3,200 yards, the difference in the price was $3,300; the aggregate increase being $4,280.

Shortly after the discovery of these forgeries, it was found that similar alterations had been made in the contract of one Edward W. Williams, who is said to have been either an associate or a dummy of George D. Lord. This contract was entered into on Aug. 6, 1870. It provided for the removal of a slope wall and wall bench, and the construction of a slope and pavement wall from Canajoharie to Fort Plain, a distance of two and three-quarters miles, on the Erie Canal. The price bid by Williams for constructing the slope wall and pavement was seventy-five cents a cubic yard. This was considered extraordinarily low. After the contract was filed, the price was altered to $1 75, and up to the middle of 1871 the work was paid for at that price. Then the figures were altered back to the original amount, and it was stated in a note on the estimate books that the change was made by mistake. As soon as Attorney General Barlow discovered these forgeries he drew the attention of the Canal Commissioners to them and an investigation was ordered. Among other witnesses Willard Johnson was examined. He testified in substance that he did not know exactly the prices named in his canal contracts. Doubtless he was indifferent upon this point, knowing that he was sure of a profit, no matter what price he inserted in his agreements. At the commencement of the investigation a subpœna was issued for Charles M. Thompson, in whose handwriting the alterations referred to were made. Hearing that he would be called upon to testify he fled to Canada. The investigation was then closed. Nothing more was heard of Thompson until the Winter of 1873, when he appeared at Adrian, Mich. Becoming acquainted with his whereabouts Mr. Barlow applied for, and Gov. Dix issued a requisition for Thompson. He was arrested, but just as he was about to be conveyed to New-York, a writ of habeas corpus was obtained, and a long legal contest ensued. The person who took most interest in the release of Thompson was Willard Johnson's foreman, a man named Flanagan. He engaged counsel for the prisoner, and did everything possible to have him set at liberty. He was unsuccessful, however. The habeas corpus was dismissed and Thompson was conveyed to New-York. The case was brought before the Grand Jury, and it was proved beyond a doubt that the alterations were in the handwriting of Thompson. Mr. Willard Johnson interested himself in the matter, however, and the Grand Jury refused to find an indictment. Incidentally it may be mentioned that one of the jurymen was himself charged with a crime. It is stated upon good authority that since the trial Johnson has on several occasions advanced sums of money to Thompson to prevent him from turning State's evidence and telling the truth about the forgeries. These are the only two cases of forged contracts which have yet come to light, but there is great reason to believe that a proper official investigation would disclose many others of the same character. Would it not be well for Gov. Tilden's commission to examine Charles W. Thompson and Willard Johnson upon this subject?

MR. LORD AND THE INQUIRY COMMISSION.

HIS MOTION IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY TO INCREASE THE COMMISSION TO SEVEN—WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT AT ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—The action of the House and Senate last night and to-day has been the occasion of much diversity of opinion among the leaders of both sides. The State officers are generally agreed that the contract system is a most nefarious one, and that its progress should be arrested at once by legislation. A bill should be introduced, they think, to amend the system or remedy it, so as to prevent further evils. The passage of such an act would not interfere with the investigation, which might be carried on independently by the special commission and the committee. From the commencement of the war upon the Canal Ring, and up to this afternoon, Senator Lord has been, as already reported, ostentatiously playing the part of injured innocence with a bluff heartiness which is natural to him, and which is pretty well calculated to deceive those who have but little acquaintance with the canal system. But the crucial test was applied to-day, when it was suggested that the Investigating Committee should be appointed by the Governor, and then it appeared that Senator Lord's acting was only acting, and that while shouting himself hoarse by demands for an investigation, there was really nothing he feared more, unless it be a full disclosure of the ancient and modern history of the canals. And yet his course was marked with considerable shrewdness. He did not actually oppose the appointing of a commission by the Governor. He only moved that its membership should be increased to seven persons, who should be appointed in part by the Governor, in part by the Senate, and in part by the Assembly. The proposition seems fair enough until it is examined, and then it appears something very different. In the first place, because seven honest men are nearly twice as hard to find as four of the same character, and the chances of a whitewashing report are consequently increased in the same ratio; and because, while seeming to give the Governor a fair representation on the committee, it really places his representatives in a very small minority; and finally, a commission constituted as the wily Canal King suggested, would be composed of elements so irreconcilably inharmonious that a disagreement between its members would be inevitable. All of this, it is the common opinion here, Jarvis Lord clearly foresaw when he made the proposition.

THE CONTROLLER'S POSITION.

THE ATTACK OF SENATOR LANING ON MR. HOPKINS—NO CONNECTION BETWEEN THE CONTROLLER'S AND THE CANAL DEPARTMENTS—AN ATTEMPT OF THE CANAL RING TO THROW OFF RESPONSIBILITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Senator Laning's attack upon Controller Hopkins, yesterday and to-day, is regarded here by the opponents of the Canal Ring as an attempt to divide the responsibility for the disbursements made by the Canal Department, as indicated in the Governor's Message. The Senator's intention was to bolster up the tottering reputations of certain Commissioners, Engineers, and others most likely to incur public odium in this matter. These were mainly the members of the Canal Board during the palmy days of Tammany, between the years 1868 and 1872, whose actions will be brought to light by the proposed special commission. Senator Laning tried to make it appear that the Controller paid for canal work, and that the vouchers passed through his hands, were examined by him, and that he was bound to know their contents before paying the drafts issued upon them. The fact is, it is claimed the Controller has not the control of a dollar of the canal fund, does not pay the drafts, has nothing whatever to do with them and does not countersign or even see them or the vouchers upon which they are issued. His department is as separate from the Canal Department, so far as any payments or vouchers are concerned, as it very well can be. He has only to do with the disbursements of the moneys for the general purposes of the State Government. The funds belonging to the Controller's Department, which he disburses, belong to the general fund, and are used for the support of the State Government in all its branches other than the Canal Department. The canal funds are in the custody and under the control of the Canal Department, and are paid out by the Auditor on drafts made by the Canal Commissioners. If there is any more money spent in the canals than is derived from the revenues or canal tolls it must be raised by direct tax, unless stolen from the sinking fund, as was the $7,500,000 during the Tweed régime, and which was restored by the Republican Administration in 1872 and 1873. The sinking funds, which are now believed to be in a good condition, are under the management of the Controller, and held for the redemption of the State bonds issued for the funded debt of the State. Notwithstanding Senator Laning's speeches during the past two days, the opponents of the Ring declare themselves unable to determine what position he occupies in relation to Senator Lord, although it is surmised that he is anxious to be on the "Lord side" of the question.

SPECIMEN FRAUDS.

ABSTRACTS OF FIVE CONTRACTS, SHOWING THE AMOUNT IN ORGINAL ESTIMATES ON WHICH THE CONTRACTS WERE OBTAINED, AND THE SUMS ACTUALLY RECEIVED BY THE CONTRACTORS FOR WORK SUPPOSED TO BE DONE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Below will be found an abstract of five canal contracts, which show very clearly the discrepancies between the original estimates, under which they were obtained by the contractors, and what the contracts actually netted to these men. In each instance the excess results mainly from the alleged furnishing of material on which large profits could be realized, the unprofitable materials being furnished in less quantities than appeared on the original estimates. It will be noted that "the plain Oswego farmer," Mr. Assemblyman Willard Johnson, realized upward of $3,000 on a small transaction of this sort. The well-known "Billy" Mudgett came in for a much larger share of the plunder. The name of E. B. Van Duesen, which appears in connection with the Black Rock legislation, figures in two of the transactions:

Contract for repairs on Erie Canal, awarded July 22, 1868, to William Mudgett:

Amount as charged in final account, $59,516 65; less material furnished by State, $1,632; total	$57,884 65
Original amount to be charged as agreed upon in contracts, 33	33,145 00
Amount in excess of contract	24,739 65

Contract for repairs on Erie Canal, awarded to Willard Johnson, on 22d December, 1871.

Amount as charged in final account	$6,029 84
Charged for extra work	508 08
Total amount	$6,537 92
Original amount, as per contract	3,041 40
Amount in excess of contract	3,496 52

Contract for enlargement of the Champlain Canal, awarded Feb. 2 1873, to N. W. Ostrander.

Amount as charged in final account	$33,828 87
Charges for extra work	2,649 60
Total amount	$36,478 47
Original amount, as in contract	10,725 50
Amount charged in excess of contract	$25,725 97

Contract for Repairs on Erie Canal awarded Nov. 15, 1869, to E. P. Van Dusen.

Amount as charged in final account	$9,757 14
Original amount as in contract	1,897 40
Amount in excess of contract	7,859 74

Contract for repairs on Erie Canal, awarded Dec. 22, 1871, to E. B. Van Dusen.

Amount as charged in final account	$8,785 67
Charged for extra work	1,171 60
Total charge	9,957 27
Original amount as in contract	5,580 50
Amount charged in excess of contract	$4,376 77

Contract for Repairs on the Erie Canal, Awarded July 14, 1869, to A. Cradwell Belden.

Amount as charged in final account	$10,150 04
Less material furnished by the State	82 50
Total	$10,067 54
Charge for extra work	1,699 85
Total	$11,767 39
Original amount as in contract	929 00
Amount in excess of contract	$10,842 39

PRESENT SITUATION OF THE CONTEST IN THE LEGISLATURE.

THE INTERESTS AND POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE MAKING OF THE COMMITTEES—TWO NON-PARTISAN BODIES PROVIDED FOR—THE RAILROAD AND CANAL RING INTERESTS ALLIED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 26, 1875.

The prominent topic of discussion among Senators, Assemblymen, politicians, and officials, and the interested and experienced lookers-on in the canal contest, is as to the effect of the legislation which has thus far been perfected, or attempted, as the result of the controversy. In the House there was from the outset a manifest determination on the part of the "Ring" to throw the appointment of the Committee of Investigation into the hands of Speaker McGuire, who, either from personal or political partisanship or from sympathy, was known to be friendly to the canal party, and inimical on general principles to the Governor. This fact will be conceded by any one who knows anything of the contest and the contestants, excepting perhaps by the Speaker himself, by Willard Johnson, "Doc" Dennison, George D. Lord, "Charlie" Daniels, "Charlie" Skinner, and others of their stamp. The Governor's party had two plans, either of which would have been acceptable to them at the beginning—one being for the appointment of the committee by the House, and the other the appointment of a committee as nominated in the Davis resolution. Of course they preferred the latter method, that is, the ultra anti-ring side did; but it was conceded by all purely impartial people that it was asking too much. Then came Mr. Schuyler's resolution, embodying a proposition to confer on the Governor power to appoint a commission to make the investigation. There is no doubt whatever that this last measure was the means of terminating the contest last night in the Assembly, as, under Gen. Husted's adroit parliamentary manipulation, the compromise was reached of adopting the "Ring" resolution offered by Faulkner and that offered by Mr. Schuyler as well. Both sides at the close of the debate last night expressed themselves as well pleased with the result, and of course each side claimed victory. Now, as to the advantages which each side had gained. The Gubernatorial wing claimed that the commission would be a check on any whitewashing attempts by the House Committee, as it could follow in the wake of its investigations or take the lead, at its pleasure, and leave the results of the evidence adduced by each to the popular verdict, the jury of the whole people. The Ring people, on the other hand, claimed that the Governor and his friends had been effectively hoodwinked by the Schuyler resolution. They asserted that it amounted simply to so much paper with time and votes wasted on it, for the reason that it gave no valid legal inquisitorial power to the commission it proposed to create. It was not in the power, they said, of the Legislature to vest in such a commission, by mere resolution, authority to compel the attendance of witnesses: if it had such power it had not conferred it by this resolution; and, lastly, the power to enable the Governor to create such a commission could only be conferred upon him by an act, not by resolution merely, of the Legislature. It was ostensibly for this reason that a bill for this purpose was proposed by Mr. Waehner, to be framed in the Judiciary Committee, but the source from which the proposition emanates gives it an impure color. Not that Mr. Waehner is personally anything else than a gentleman, but he is just at present supposed—and men may fairly be judged by their deeds and the company they keep—to be in the parliamentary and oratorical service of the Canal Ring on the floor of the House. He associates with Willard Johnson, the Speaker, and other gentlemen of the anti-Tilden faction outside of the House, and co-operates with them in the House. And so his proposed bill was, from the first, looked upon as a bait, a sop, something to mollify present feeling and smooth a rather briery path, while it would help in gaining time, and make, if need be, a very good subject for other struggles and debates in the various stages of its passage. It will be a strong indication of the good faith of Mr. Waehner's motion if the Judiciary Committee, of which he is Chairman, will report the proposed bill at an early day, and facilitate its passage by every means in their power. It is not a difficult bill to frame, and to frame correctly, and no time need be lost in debate as to the objects or scope of the bill by either House, as there has been ample debate on the subject it relates to in the past three days. Both of the resolutions emanating from and passed by the House last night were acted on in the Senate to-day, the Schuyler resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint the commission being amended, first by raising the number of Commissioners from three to four, and next by providing that they shall be nominated to the Senate, and subject to its confirmation. The debate in the Senate, of which this action was the fructification, developed a new element in the contest, under the pressure of which a motion by Senator Jacobs was beaten, and the debate was prolonged also by the same influence. This was the railway interest, which came to the rescue of the canal party on the broaching by the Governor's friends of the lower tolls policy. The Contractors' Ring would not be affected by the reduction of tolls, but the railway monopolists would, so it was easy to form a coalition here, where concentration of strength was mutually desirable, and where there was no conflict whatever of material interests through such co-operation. Eventually, however, the resolutions were adopted as amended, and, with the concurrence of the House in the amendments made by the Senate, the road for a double investigation will be open. It is evident that the Senate while co-operating with the Governor on the main questions arising in this controversy does not mean to lose sight of or relinquish participation it it, and it is now probable that both of these investigating committees will be of a strictly non-partisan character as to their composition, and if the right material is put into them, the results should be such as will best conduce to the protection of the public interests. The House committee provided for will comprise five members—three Democrats and two Republicans. The Senate committee of three, acting with these, and constituting with them the Joint Committee of Investigation, will be composed of two Republicans and one Democrat. The joint committee thus formed will, therefore, consist of four Republicans and four Democrats. The Governor will undoubtedly nominate on the Commission as soon as the House has concurred in the amendments and there is no doubt of the fact that they will so concur, two Republicans and two Democrats, and there will then be little left for partisans of either side to complain of. There is just this point to be watched as to the formation of the House Committee, however: there are two or three—perhaps more—Republicans in the House who might be chosen by the Speaker, who while fulfilling the political requirements of committeemen, nominally, are nevertheless so identified with canal interests, though not actually in the "Ring," that they would be to all intents as good canal "Ring" Democrats as is Willard Johnson, for example, whose position on this point is not questioned. The Lieutenant Governor is in hearty accord with the Governor on this whole subject, and there is no doubt of the fact that, as President of the Senate, he will name three members for its branch of the joint committee who will be as little tainted with the mire of the "old ditches," as the canals are jocosely styled, as can be found in the Senate.

THE INQUIRY COMMISSION.

GOOD REASON TO SUPPOSE THAT S. B. RUGGLES AND EX-GOV. SEYMOUR WILL BE APPOINTED BY GOV. TILDEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—It is generally thought in political circles to-night that Gov. Tilden will appoint Samuel B. Ruggles and ex-Gov. Seymour upon the commission which he will probably be empowered to select. There is good reason to believe that Mr. Seymour, at least, will be one of the appointees.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

SENATOR LANING CONTINUES HIS SPEECH OF APOLOGY AND EXPLANATION—BRIEF DISCUSSION OF THE RESOLUTIONS BEFORE THE SENATE—THE RESOLUTION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE AND FOR A COMMISSION BY THE GOVERNOR PASSED—THE VOTING ON THEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—The attention of the Senate was first called to the subject of the canals this morning, by a motion of Senator Jacobs to concur in the resolution which was sent from the Assembly, providing for the appointment of a commission of investigation by the Governor. To this Senator Lord objected, saying he preferred to go into Committee of the Whole upon the Governor's Message, that being the special order for this morning. As the motion required unanimous consent the objection was fatal, and Senator Jacobs thereupon moved to take from the table the resolution offered by him yesterday, providing for the appointment of a commission of investigation. This motion was lost by a vote of 12 to 19. Senator Laning then introduced a bill in relation to the Canal Engineer's department. [The bill will be found in another column.]

Senator Laning resumed his remarks at the point where they had been interrupted yesterday. He had then proceeded, he said, so far as to show the viciousness of the system under which the contracts were awarded, and he had also tried to show that the inference that a contractor was a robber because the cost of work executed by him exceeded its estimated cost was erroneous, and he had also called attention to the fact that still greater discrepancies between actual and estimated cost were not unusual in both public and private works. He desired now to call the attention of the committee but a short time to this branch of the subject, and he would conclude his remarks by the suggestion of such remedies for the existing evils as were in his opinion proper to be adopted. He would do so because he thought this subject was referred to the Committee of the Whole for the purpose of enabling it, upon rising, to offer to the Canal Committee some well-considered advice as to the best method of preventing the recurrence of these evils. He argued that collusion might exist between the canal contractor and the Engineer by which the State might be defrauded and be compelled to pay for more than it received. For that reason he thought the system was open to objection, and ought therefore to be changed. And there was a further reason. It always happens that if, in making these contracts, it turns out that if performed they would be beneficial to the State and would result in loss to the contractor, the State is always called upon to make good the deficiency, and if it happens that a mistake has been made to the prejudice of the contractor, so that, if called upon to perform his agreement, loss would result to him, he always calls upon the Canal Board or the Canal Commissioners to be released from his contract, or else he comes to the Legislature for relief. And sometimes even after the contractor has been released by the Canal Board, he comes to the Legislature and asks to be "reimbursed." A system under which this can occur is clearly wrong. Now the Senator from the Third [Mr. Jacobs] had referred to a specimen contract, [Candee's,] and his Excellency the Governor had brought forward others. He wished to call special attention to that called by his Excellency No. 10, which was for the performance of work upon Black Rock Harbor. The estimate upon which the work was bid for and was awarded was $45,000, and the contract has since been so far performed that the State has paid upon it $78,000. Then the contract was discharged, the contractor was released, and the Legislature passed a law directing the Canal Board to make an investigation of the cost of the work, and if it was found upon investigation that the actual cost exceeded the amount which the contractor had received from the State, the difference between the two sums was to be paid to him. He called attention to this case because he desired to show that if fraud existed at all in this case, it involved not only the Canal Board, but the Legislature and the Governor at that period. Now, that law was passed in May, 1862, and it received the vote of every member of the Legislature who voted except one. It also received the sanction of the Executive; and therefore the law by which the Legislature directed the Canal Board to pay to an individual who had already received twice as much as the State had agreed to pay him the amount by which his expenditures exceeded his receipts from the State must, if the argument is a sound one, be a crying example of fraud involving nearly every member of the Legislature. The contract had also been singled out by the press as one of those which carried the evidence of fraud on its face. For these reasons he desired to call attention to the various steps taken to realize the result of the fraud—if fraud it was. First, the work which was estimated at $40,000, was paid for at $78,000. Then the contractor was released by the Canal Board. Then the Legislature voted that the contractor should receive the difference between the amount he had actually expended on the work and the amount he had received on his contract. Every member of the Senate voted for the bill, and so did every member of the lower house but one. Finally the bill was signed by the Governor. The Canal Board, the Legislature, the Governor, and the contractor must all, therefore, have combined to effect this so-called fraud. The next step was that Daniel Pratt, the Attorney General, decided that the act was mandatory upon the Canal Board, and a committee of that body reported that the actual cost of the work, over and above all payments, was $118,208 49; that is, the contractor had actually paid out on the work $191,915 55, and had received in compensation therefor $72,707 06. He called attention to the character of the committee making that report. It was composed of John C. Robinson, Thomas Raines, Daniel Pratt, S. H. Sweet, and James Jackson, Jr. These were men who occupied several and distinct offices in the departments of the State Government—men who had received the indorsement of a majority of the people, and the contract concerning which they so reported is the one which the press has especially characterized as being a fraud upon the State. The report of this committee was presented to the Canal Board, and was adopted by it with only the dissenting vote of Mr. Willers. He thought it clear that, so far as this contract at least was concerned, the press was mistaken when it cried "Fraud," notwithstanding that the work had cost four times the estimate, and that the contractor, after receiving twice as much as he had contracted to do the work for, required a special act to make his expenses and his receipts on account of this work balance each other.

Another objection to the canal system is that it is the interest of every canal official to underestimate the work to be done in order to induce the Legislature to make appropriations. If it was possible to see from the beginning to the end very many works the State has undertaken would never have been attempted. He would ask the Chairman of the Finance Committee [Senator Wood] whether the Legislature would ever have undertaken the building of the new Capitol if they could have foreseen that it would cost $20,000,000? So if the Legislature could have foreseen the cost of the Genesee Valley, and, indeed, of any of the lateral canals, do you suppose that they would ever have been undertaken? And if the people could have foreseen that organized frauds were possible under the existing system do you suppose they would have begun the enlargement of the Erie Canal without creating abundant safeguards? Our hindsight is better than the foresight of that generation. We can now see the evils and the viciousness of the system, but if we had been in the place of our predecessors we should probably have done just as they did.

He then referred to the circumstances attending the building of a canal bridge at Illion. At the last session $8,000 was voted for an iron bridge at that place. The bridge was not built nor the money spent at that time, and this year they had asked to have the bridge placed within 100 feet of an old bridge, which was to be left in its place. It might be all right. He only called attention to it to show how legislation was influenced by the eagerness of members to meet the wants of their constituents. He apprehended that those who found any charges of particular frauds in the Governor's Message had read it inadvertently. The Governor had not arraigned any particular person or expenditure of money, but he had spoken of a system wrong from beginning to end, because frauds and peculation were possible under it, and because it was entirely without responsibility for its officials. Indeed, the Governor took particular pains to say that in making his criticisms he did not leave out of view those honest citizens who, while employed upon the public work, have sought and obtained only a fair and just return for their labor, skill, and capital. "But," adds the Governor, "in framing laws we must guard against the influences of self-interest upon the minds of honest men." It has been advertised that this Message was an indictment against all persons engaged upon the canals, and against all officials under whom the work was done, but he did not so understand it. It is but human that when a contractor agrees to perform a certain piece of work he should look out for his own interests and leave the State officials to look out for the State. To proceed upon the theory that a contractor will or ought to look out for the State is absurd, and the officials, he thought, were generally above reproach. But to hold that the contractors of the State, as a class, are dishonest, that they are thieves and robbers as a class, that they are banded together as a ring, that their success is a result of such combination, and that elections are influenced by such combination, is to brand the officials also. The Senator from the Twenty-second (Wood) had said yesterday that the Controller was not responsible for the canal frauds, but if the Controller was not responsible, who was? He, by virtue of his official duties, ought to know for what every cent is paid, and he is also a member of the Canal Board.

Then leaving this branch of his subject, Mr. Laning passed to a consideration of the appropriate remedies for evils which were past—money which was irrecoverably wasted. He spoke at considerable length of his legislative experience in 1858, and said that then, seventeen years ago, he had introduced a bill to prevent the creation of a floating debt, and which bill, if adopted, would have prevented the frauds recently brought to light. He had also at that time introduced two other bills, which embodied some of the remedies which the Governor had recommended in his Message. One of these bills restored to the Canal Board the power of awarding contracts and directing their progress to completion, with a provision that any bids which showed bad faith on their face might be rejected, and the second bill gave the State Engineer the power of nominating his subordinates. Bills similar to these had been introduced by him within the past two days, and ought to be adopted. In conclusion, he stated his opinion that the general position taken by the Governor in his Message was correct, although he also thought that some of the facts had been overstated.

Senator Lowery asked in what respect Senator Laning differed from the exact position taken by the Governor.

Senator Laning replied that much depended upon the way in which the Message was viewed. In his opinion if the Governor had intended to say, as Senator Jacobs and the newspapers understood him to say, that $14,000,000 had been wrung from the people for canal purposes within five years, then he differed from the Governor as to that. The sum named was twice too large.

Senator Jacobs said that figures in his possession showed that $10,960,000 had been expended within five years for extraordinary repairs.

Senator Laning said the Controller had given him a statement that the total amount so expended in that time was $7,794,229 27. Then he went on to explain where the fourteen millions spoken of by the Governor had gone to. He claimed that that amount was not properly chargeable to expenses rendered necessary within five years, by the existence of the canals, as half of it at least had been used to make good the deficiency in one of the several funds or "pockets" kept by the State. He would not take issue with the Governor upon the statement that the money had been wrung from the people by taxation, but he did not understand how it could be properly said that the canals had rendered the raising of any such sums necessary within five years. Another point upon which he differed from the Governor was as to the propriety of appointing an Inspector of Public Works.

Except in the conversational way above indicated, Senator Laning was the only speaker of the day, and at the conclusion of his remarks the committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Senator Woodin moved that the further consideration of the subject be made a special order for Monday evening next, and the motion was carried, although it was opposed by Senators Johnson and Lord, on the ground that so important a subject ought not to be thus postponed.

Some little miscellaneous business was then transacted, including the introduction by Senator Lowrey of the bill providing for the appointment of an Inspector of Public Works.

[The bill will be found in another column.]

The subject was afterward again opened, though indirectly, by Senator Jacobs moving to take from the table the resolution offered by the Senator from the Twenty-eighth, [Mr. Lord,] providing for a committee of three to be appointed by the President of the Senate, to investigate the canal matter.

Upon this motion being carried, the Chir ruled that the pending question was upon the substitute moved by Mr. Jacobs, providing for a commission to be appointed by the Governor.

Senator Woodin moved to amend the substitute by providing for four Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; also, by providing that the investigation should cover the years from 1868 to 1875 inclusive, but not be restricted to that period.

Both amendments were accepted by Senator Jacobs.

Senator Lord objected to the appointment of a commission by the Governor. He said not a line or a word of the Message indicated the Governor's desire to be given any such power, and he did not think his Excellency ought to be required to perform a duty he had not asked to be intrusted with. He did not think either that the Governor would appoint a suitable commission. He moved to amend by increasing the commission to seven members, of whom two should be appointed by the Governor, two by the Senate, and three by the Assembly. Such a commission, he thought, would look at all sides of the question, and would go to the bottom of the matter, if there was a bottom.

Senator Wood suggested that but two members of the commission should be appointed by the Assembly. He made the suggestion in order that the Commission might not only be entirely non-partisan, but also in order that no branch of the Legislature should be unduly represented.

Senator Jacobs thought that Senator Lord's resolution showed a lack of confidence in the Governor, and he hoped that it would be withdrawn.

Senator Laning thought the Governor must of course, take a great interest in the subject, and that he ought therefore to be represented upon the committee; but in view of the magnitude of the subject, he also thought that the Legislature ought to be represented, and the suggestion that each branch of it should appoint two members he thought especially fair, inasmuch as the Senate represented a great and powerful party, and the Assembly the party the dominant. He thought a commission so constituted would make a report that everybody would accept. He was inclined to favor the amendment of the Senator from the Twenty-eighth District, [Lord,] although he had no special preference for any course, provided only that an investigation, and a real one, was had.

Senator Wood raised the further objection that the appointment of a commission would supersede the appointment of an investigating committee by the Senate, for which committee a member of that body has asked in vindication of himself. [The reference was, of course, to Senator Lord.] This request Senator Wood thought could not be refused. The adoption of a concurrent committee would also, he thought, greatly lessen the cost of what he foresaw was to be a very expensive affair.

Senator Lord said his desire for an investigation had been repeatedly thwarted. He did not care who the Governor appointed, because no one could come too near the truth to suit him. Therefore he would withdraw his former amendment, but would offer another limiting the time of the investigation, which he thought it was unjust to those to be investigated to allow to drag on interminably, by directing the committee to report at the opening of the next Legislature.

This amendment was accepted.

A number of dilatory motions were then made in rapid succession. Senator Laning moved to go into executive session, and Senator Johnson moved to adjourn. These motions were not without their significance as indicating a desire for delay, but Mr. Laning's subsequent motion to table the resolutions was still more indicative of the existence of such a feeling. Upon this motion there was an immediate call for the yeas and nays, and the vote resulted as follows:

YEAS—Senators Coe, Dayton, Johnson, Laning, Moore, Parmenter, Ray, Robertson, Selkreg, Thompson, Wood—11.

NAYS—Senators Booth, Cole, Connelly, Dow, Fox, Gross, Jacobs, King, Ledwith, Lowery, Middleton, Tobey, Wellman, Woodin—14.

This motion being lost, Senator Bradley then moved to strike out the amendment giving the Senate the power to confirm the commission nominated by the Governor.

Senator Johnson hoped the Governor would be allowed to name his committee without embarrassment. If he was hampered at all in his choice, and the investigation should fail in any respect, that would undoubtedly be assigned for a reason.

Senator Jacobs thought the Governor could have no objection in naming his commission to the Senate. He intended to appoint a fair one.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays upon striking out the confirmatory clause, and the motion was lost by a vote of 6 to 16, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Coe, Dayton, Gross, Ledwith, Moore—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Booth, Cole, Connelly, Dow, Jacobs, King, Laning, Lowery, Middleton, Ray, Robertson, Selkreg, Thompson, Wellman, Wood, Woodin—16.

The question was then taken on Senator Jacobs' substitute resolution, as amended by Senators Woodin and Lord. It was adopted by a vote of 23 yeas, no negative vote being recorded, and shortly afterward the Senate adjourned.

SOME OPERATIONS OF THE CANAL RING PREVIOUS TO 1868.

THE GREAT "AUCTION SALE" OF AWARDS AT STANWIX HALL—CANAL SHARKS BIDDING OFF THE CONTRACTS FOR CANAL REPAIRS BEFORE THEY WERE AWARDED BY THE BOARD—SOME SPECIMENS OF THE CONTRACTS WHEN THEY WERE AWARDED—DREDGING DONE AT SEVENTY CENTS A YARD, WHICH SHOULD HAVE COST TWENTY-FIVE CENTS—PROOFS OF GROSS COLLUSION WITH STATE OFFICIALS—OTHER FRAUDULENT CONTRACTS, AND HOW THEY WERE OBTAINED—ONE OF "HON." GEORGE D. LORD'S OPERATIONS.

The history of the Canal Ring does not begin with 1868, although the heaviest of its swindles have been perpetrated since that period. In 1866 there was a combination at work in Albany for the purpose of securing the award for proposed lettings at exorbitant prices—a result which, it is hardly necessary to say, was attained. The method by which they gained their ends was an ingenious one. On the morning of the day on which the lettings were to be awarded, a meeting of the contractors in the "Ring" was held at Stanwix Hall for the purpose of maturing a plan whereby the fraud could be consummated. Among those present were Belden, Stevens, and the notorious George D. Lord. The discussion was long and heated and before a decision had been reached the conspirators found that the time for receiving the bids had all but expired. A deputation of the plotters was accordingly appointed to visit the Contracting Board and secure a postponement of four hours, a request which that model body cheerfully granted, although there was not a member of it who was not aware that the delay was to be employed in devising means for robbing the State. On the return of the deputation to Stanwix Hall, the assembled contractors proceeded to put up the different sections of work among themselves and then auction off the work to the highest bidder, the sum paid to be equitably divided among the rest of the gang. Under this arrangement section No. 1 of the Erie Canal, one of the most valuable of all the lettings, was bid off at $40,000, which was at once divided among the members of the Ring. Another contract brought $19,000, and others were sold at similar prices until all the work to be let had been disposed of. The successful purchasers then took their individual bids, and having fixed the price for each item at the highest possible amount, proceeded to deface, interline, and otherwise invalidate the bids of all the other contractors, and then send in the batch to the Contracting Board, who duly accepted the only *formal* bid and threw out all the others on the ground of informality. The contract was awarded to the man who had purchased the right to receive it of his brother sharks, and the State was deliberately swindled to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

In the contract for section No. 1 of the Erie Canal a single item was so manifest a fraud that no member of the Contracting Board could have consented to it without being a party to the theft. This was in the dredging of the Albany Basin, work which the contractor engaged to do for seventy cents a yard. The officers of the United States Army, who were engaged in a similar work close by the Albany Basin, testified afterward that twenty-three cents per yard was an outside price for dredging in the open river, where the work was much more difficult than in the basin, in which the water was comparatively calm, and there was little or no current. Not content with receiving three times the value of his work, the contractor afterward secured from the engineer such an alteration in the plans that the total compensation paid to

him was increased from $70,000 to $100,000 per annum for work which previous holders had done at a fair profit for $40,000. Sixty thousand dollars a year was thus stolen from the State Treasury in direct violation of the Constitution, and with a full understanding of the true character of the transaction by the members of the Contracting Board.

On the same occasion another section of the Erie Canal—No. 11—was let at $43,500, which had been previously kept in repair for $20,000. The only honest proposal on this occasion was that of Charles Van Derkar, who bid for section No. 3 of the Champlain Canal for five years at $9,700 per year, and was awarded the contract. Three days later the board, by a vote of 3 to 2, rescinded its action and gave the contract to one Royal G. Briggs, at $17,750 per annum. When Van Derkar complained of this action to Commissioner Dorn, the latter had the impudence to tell him that he, Van Derker, didn't want the work. This fraud was so outrageous that Dorn and his friends attempted to cover it up by saying that the contract was interlined, the interlining, as was then shown, consisting of the word "severally" inserted in the clause "we promise to pay," an insertion which in reality made the instrument stronger and more binding than before. The Briggs who figures in this transaction was in reality a dummy of one Johnson, possibly Willard Johnson, the present active member of the Assembly and one of the chiefs of the Canal Ring. One of the most interesting features of the case is that, prior to the annulling of the resolution in favor of Van Derkar, the Contracting Board had come to an understanding that Briggs was only the representative of Johnson, and had already consented that the latter should have whatever benefit was to be derived from the contract.

Probably a larger amount of downright robbery and disgraceful underhanded scheming was never sanctioned by any other public body in the history of the State. The evidence of collusion on the part of members of the Contracting Board was very strong. It was proved that one of them, at the time of the letting ot the contracts, had received large sums of money, ostensibly for the erection of an academy at Little Falls, but in all probability for furthering the designs of the Canal Ring. One of the Commissioners (Dorn) was afterward impeached and tried by the Senate, but was acquitted for want of evidence. Another Commissioner in charge of a division of the canals had sold large amounts of lumber from his own mill to the State, in direct violation of the law.

THE LEGISLATURE A PARTY TO THE FRAUDS.

In many of the cases in which the State was fleeced by the Ring, the Legislature was made a party to the fraud. Either the Canal Board was openly authorized to pay a claimant an additional allowance, or an item to the same effect was smuggled into some supply or appropriation bill. In this way an award of $24,000 was voted to one Charles J. Degraw, of Fulton, for lumber supposed to have been swept away in a freshet at Corning in the Spring of 1866. Before the bill had been put on its final passage in the Senate, however, the discovery was made that Degraw's loss was really under $6,000, and the item was stricken out. The parties to whom the claim had been sold thereupon went to the Canal Auditor, who, with a full knowledge of the fact that the bill had failed, paid the $24,000 and interest, although without the slightest authority for so doing.

A CASE DECIDED BY LIEUT. GOV. ALVORD.

In some of the most suspicious of these awards the claims were referred to a single member of the board to take the evidence and report to the main body. In one case, that of a Mr. Clark Snooks, the report of the Investigating Committee of the Senate, appointed in 1867, says:

"In this case the evidence was taken by Lieut. Gov. Alvord, accompanied only by a party directly interested in the amount to be recovered, and upon his report an award was made to the full extent named in the bill—$40,000."

The report adds that "many other awards of a similar character have been made from time to time, and paid to the injury of the State."

THE STEALINGS OF THE RING PREVIOUS TO 1868.

In regard to the frauds and peculations then prevalent, and which it must be remembered were by no means as large or as extended as in the palmy days of the Tweed-Lord Regency of 1869-70 and '71, the same committee, in their report dated Dec. 31, 1867, speak as follows:

"Your committee fully believe from direct evidence obtained in their examinations, and from the inferences justifiable where actual proof is incomplete, that the frauds practiced upon the State in the management of its canals within ten years past, and in work done upon the Chenango Extension, amount in the aggregate to several millions of dollars. The exact amount can never be ascertained, but the stream of fraud run deep, and the State has suffered accordingly. The ingenuity of man was never more thoroughly taxed to devise the means of surreptitious gains, and the unanimity exhibited in the pursuit and realization of illicit ends furnishes a sad commentary upon the easy virtue of the times. In some cases the same work has been twice paid for. In others the private accounts of the officials have been charged to and paid by the State, and State property has been converted to a private use without compensation to the State. * * * These last instances of malversation, however, are insignificant in comparison with the abuses perpetrated under color of settlements and awards for claims against the State, arising under the system of special legislation, which has within a few years grown into proportions of an alarming frequency and magnitude."

The names of the Senators who constituted the above committee were Charles Stanford, Henry C. Murphy, of Brooklyn, Wheeler H. Bristol, H. Smith, Millspaugh, and W. S. Clark.

ONE OF GEORGE D. LORD'S OPERATIONS.

Of all the members of the Canal Ring, George D. Lord, son of Jarvis Lord, the Democratic Senator from Monroe, was and is one of the most prominent. Like Belden, Stevens, and the other members of the gang, he was always deepest in the contracts which promised most plunder. His connection with the Black Rock harbor swindle of 1870, by which he "bled" the State of a cool $120,000 beyond the terms of his contract, was detailed in THE TIMES of Thursday. One of his neatest operations, though for a smaller amount, occurred in 1864 in connection with the bid of one Peter Dunn for the second section of the Genesee Valley Canal. Dunn had put in a lower bid than Lord, and unless the latter could invalidate the former's contract the award would have been made to Dunn. Lord went to Dunn and asked him how much he would take to make his bid informal, so as to afford the board an excuse for throwing it out. Dunn replied that he couldn't think of doing it for less than $10,000. Lord offered him $6,000, but this was refused, and the interview closed without the parties coming to an agreement. On the following Sunday, a day or two before the opening of the bids by the Contracting Board, Lord appeared in Schenectady at the house of D. P. Forest, the clerk of the board, and by the payment of $1,600 secured such erasures and alterations in Dunn's proposal as resulted in its rejection. Nothing in the whole annals of the Ring more clearly evinces the audacity and impudence with which their "steals" of all sizes were conducted. The evidence taken before the Senate committee of 1868 is filled to overflowing with just such incidents, and altogether constitutes a history of reckless criminality such as has been seldom attained, even by the local swindlers of this City.

A BILL RELATING TO THE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY BY SENATOR LANING TO EXPEDITE THE COMPLETION OF UNFINISHED CANALS.

An act to increase the efficiency of the Engineer's Department, and to expedite the completion of the unfinished canals:

SECTION 1. No engineer on any of the canals of this State shall hereafter be appointed by the Canal Board except upon the nomination and written certificate of the State Engineer and Surveyor that such person possesses the requisite qualifications as an engineer, and that he believes such person to be industrious, temperate, and honest. The State Engineer may at any time suspend any engineer for misconduct, or want of proper attention to the duties of his office, or for any other satisfactory reason connected with the discharge of such duties; and when any engineer shall have been so suspended, such fact shall be reported to the Canal Board, with the reasons therefor, for their approval, at the next regular meeting.

GENERAL LEGISLATION RATHER DISORDERED.

ALMOST A "CALL OF THE HOUSE" IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS TO MORTGAGE WARD'S ISLAND—ANOTHER ADVERTISING JOB—GENERAL AFFAIRS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 26, 1875.

The time of the Assembly to-day was devoted exclusively to matters of ordinary legislation, and the business transacted was done in a rather indifferent, slip-shod fashion. The truth is that the canal war has distracted attention altogether at this time from regular business, and people who visited the capital this week to attend to the interests of districts, corporations, or institutions could get no attention paid to their views or interests, so great was the absorption of time and thought on the part of members on the great controversy. As a gentleman remarked to-day, "There are but two issues or questions before the State today, either in the newspapers or in the minds of the people—the Brooklyn scandal and the Canal Ring exposure—one savoring of social demoralization, and the other of official rottenness and corruption."

In the Assembly the most important matter under consideration was the special order on the Savings Bank bill. One or two amendments were made, and an effort to consider it generally was shown to be futile, when on an amendment proposed by Mr. Alvord it was twice found that there was no quorum voting. Nearly half the members were up in the Senate Chamber listening to the debate on the canal question. A call of the roll was made, and through the exertions of members to prevent a call of the House, enough members were hastily summoned to the Chamber to make a good majority of the whole. Then the committee reported progress on the bill and asked leave to sit again, which was agreed to by the House.

AN INTERESTING LITTLE BILL.

"Tim" Campbell introduced a bill with the plausible pretext, conveyed in the title, of preventing frauds in the purchase of real estate. It provides that the actual consideration paid for conveyance of real estate in New-York and Brooklyn shall be stated in the deed, and that it shall be prima facie evidence of fraud to insert a greater than the actual consideration. It also provides that the proprietors of a class paper in New-York, known as the *Real Estate Record and Railroad Guide*, shall be allowed by the Registers of New-York and Kings County to take memoranda of all deeds, mortgages, &c., for publication in their journal. And to cap the climax, it provides that for each memorandum of a deed, mortgage, or other instrument published in the *Record*, the proprietors shall be authorized to charge twenty-five cents—the same to be collected from the party filing the instrument by the Register, and paid over to the publisher of the paper. This law would afford the owners of the *Real Estate Record* with even a fatter job than that of the *Law Register*.

THE EMIGRATION BOARD AND ITS INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. Hammond, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported to the House a bill in relation to the Board of Commissioners of Emigration. The board some time since petitioned the Legislature for aid in ridding itself of liabilities aggregating $300,000, and sought, in fact, some sort of appropriation relief. The bill now reported authorizes the board to mortgage Ward's Island for $300,000, the State Controller to be the Trustee of the mortgage. The board may issue coupon bonds, to pay interest at seven per cent., and of denominations not less than $5,000 each, to be sold at not less than par. The board is directed, also, to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal and the payment of interest, by setting apart monthly fifty cents per capita of the head-money revenues.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably Mr. Kennaday's bill amending the act "to provide redress for words imputing unchastity to a female." The original act provides redress for words spoken, and this amendment extends its provisions so as to include "words written or published." It is understood that friends of Mr. Beecher are at the back of this bill, and that it is designed to enable Mrs. Tilton to prosecute her husband for his writings and publications "imputing" unchastity, which he had always avoided in conversations on the subject of his domestic infelicities.

The same committee reported adversely the bill to provide for the maintenance by the City of New-York of the Court of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce; also, Mr. Lawrence's bill to regulate individuals, associations, or corporations doing business as diamond brokers; also, Mr. Waehner's bill in relation to the recovery of costs in certain actions brought by or in behalf of the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York; also, favorably Mr. Dessar's bill to facilitate the collection of arrears of assessments in New-York City, and to compromise proceedings to vacate the same.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported favorably a bill in relation to the Department of Docks in the City of New-York. The bill provides that the Dock Department, when taking for its use lands under or above the water, and becoming seized of the same, shall be required to apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, in the same manner as is now required in the taking of lands for streets or other public purposes, instead of the appraisement being made by the Commissioners of the department, as at present.

THE COSTIGAN BILL.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Woodin asked that the Costigan bill be made a special order for next Tuesday. He said unfavorable criticism had been provoked by the delay on the part of the Senate, and he hoped that the report would be taken up at as early a day as possible. The bill was then made a special order for Tuesday next.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Bristow has returned to Washington.

The Delaware Legislature has appropriated $10,000 to the Centennial Exhibition.

James Lee, a patent medicine proprietor, committed suicide in Woonsocket, R. I., yesterday morning.

The President has appointed William F. Wright, of Nebraska, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Western Land District in Nebraska.

A few parishioners of one of Boston's most esteemed clergymen presented him a friendly offering in the shape of a check for $14,000 on Sunday morning last to pay off the mortgage on his house.

It is stated that a considerable number of persons in Duluth, Minn., purpose moving to Fort William, Manitoba, in the Spring. They have been building houses in sections this Winter which they will take with them as habitations.

The trial of William Gouldstraw for the shooting of Oliver Richards in self-defense on the night of Dec. 21, 1874, at Audenreid, Penn., was concluded yesterday at Mauch Chunk, Penn., and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Jack Bergen, who was convicted of grand larceny and manslaughter, and who recently escaped from the Deputy Marshal at Salt Lake City, Utah, having been recaptured in California, was this morning sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment and a fine of $100.

WASHINGTON.

THE QUESTION OF TRANSPORTATION IN BOND.

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—EX-CONGRESSMAN SHANKS APPOINTED A SPECIAL INDIAN COMMISSIONER—SHREWD MOVEMENT OF NEW-ORLEANS CLAIMANTS—MR. DANA SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—There has been a renewed agitation of the subject of transporting dutiable Canadian goods in sealed cars through the United States for exportation to foreign countries. It will be recalled that a few months ago the discovery of great frauds on the frontier in connection with this class of traffic was announced. A large current of this trade passes through Island Pond, Vt., to Portland, Me., by the Grand Trunk Railroad. After the detection of frauds with regard to the use of seals, the Treasury Department ordered an inspection of goods at Island Pond, and the cars are there unsealed and their contents checked off with the manifests, and when found correct the goods are allowed to go forward on a bond being given that they shall be exported from Portland to a foreign country. When the Government has received proof that the shipment has been properly made at Portland, and that the goods have been received at the foreign port, the bond is canceled. This new arrangement takes some business from Portland and gives the railroad a little additional trouble. Hence there has been a persistent effort to compel shippers to send their goods through to Portland under the obnoxious sealing system, to be there entered for export. It is also claimed that goods imported into this country from Canada, and going beyond Portland, shall be conveyed under seal to that place and entered, and thence transported in bond to their final destination. The Treasury officials have not been able to see that measures for the protection of the revenues with respect to dutiable goods carried through a portion of the United States should be delayed till they have traversed our country and are about leaving it. They cannot see why goods can come to Portland under seal with greater safety than to their final destination, if within the United States. The Secretary has decided to-day that goods passing from Canada through the United States for exportation are not entitled to be transported under seal. Goods imported from Canada for consumption in the United States are to pass under seal to their final destination, instead of Portland. These decisions are general in their application. There is little doubt that the seal-lock agencies and influences have been laboring to secure a return to the old methods, and Secretary Bristow's order is a severe and ominous rebuff.

MR. SHANKS AND THE RED MAN.

Ex-Congressman Shanks, of Indiana, has been appointed a special Commissioner of Indian Affairs by Secretary Delano. His special duties will be to arrange controversies in the Indian Territory, for which place he will start in a few days. It is expected his mission will extend over a year. His salary will be ten dollars per diem and traveling expenses. Mr. Shanks has been solicitous for the interests of the poor red man for two or three years, and now having lost his seat in Congress he has an unexpected though highly valuable reward.

GEN. BUTLER AND GEN. BUTLER.

While in command of the United States military forces at New-Orleans, Gen. Butler seized a large amount of property at that city for the use of the forces under his command. Claims have been presented to the Treasury Department for the value of the property thus seized, the amount of the claims being $50,000. Butler now appears as counsel for the claimants, which places Benjamin F. Butler in the peculiar relation of prosecuting a claim against the United States for an act of war performed by Gen. Butler.

MR. DANA AND THE WASHINGTON COURTS.

A subpœna was recently issued to Charles A. Dana, of New-York, from the court of this district commanding him to appear before the Grand Jury as a witness in the suit of Norman Wiard against Snyder for the larceny of a letter written by Gen. Schenck to Wiard. Mr. Dana to-day telegraphed Judge Cartter expressing the belief that the subpœna was issued for the purpose of drawing him to Washington and serving him with legal process. Judge Cartter knew nothing of the issue of the subpœna, nor did Judge McArthur, or District Attorney Fisher. It was discovered that the subpœna was issued by the foreman of the Grand Jury. Judge Cartter remarked that there may or may not have been a sinister motive in this proceeding, but if Mr. Dana appeared here in obedience to the subpœna, and any attempt were made to interfere with his liberty on a criminal process, the parties to such proceeding would be held in contempt of the court, and dealt with in a summary manner. It is not expected, however, that Mr. Dana will put in an appearance.

THE THREE-SIXTY-FIVE BONDS.

The form of new Three-sixty-five registered bond of the District of Columbia, authorized last session, was determined upon by Secretary Bristow to-day, and the engravers will at once begin the preparation of plates. The bonds will be similar to the coupon Three-sixty-fives. They will contain the announcement that they are recorded in the office of the Register of the Treasury. The question of the manner of paying interest on these registered bonds has been raised, and Treasurer Spinner has decided that he will pay them in the same way as the registered United States Fives, by sending a check for the interest to the holders of the bonds at their post-office address. The bonds are transferable on the books of the department.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CABINET AND THE VACANT LOUISIANA JUDGESHIP.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day the question arose as to the power of the President to appoint a Judge for the vacant Judicial District in Louisiana, to which Judge Pardee had been nominated, but which nomination failed of being confirmed. The President referred the subject to Attorney General Williams, who gave an opinion to the effect that the vacant Judgeship cannot be filled until the next session of Congress.

PERSONAL.

The President will leave here next week for a brief visit to New-York with members of his family.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $5,470,400; special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $48,626,000; coin, $80,556,261; including $24,034,900 in coin certificates; outstanding legal-tenders, $380,714,900.

NEW BANKS.

The Controller of the Currency has authorized the following banks to commence business, viz.: The Second National Bank of Nashua, N. H.; capital $100,000. The First National Bank of Auburn, Ind.; capital, $50,000. The Manufacturers' National Bank of Amsterdam, N. Y.; capital, $100,000.

CADET MIDSHIPMEN.

There will be about 100 vacancies among the Cadet Midshipmen at the Naval Academy to be filled at the annual examination in June next. Members of the House of Representatives whose districts are not represented at the Academy are making their nominations to the Secretary of the Navy, having been requested to do so by the Secretary since the 5th inst., in compliance with the law requiring him to notify members and delegates of vacancies that may exist in their districts. All nominations must be made between the 5th of March and the 1st of July, and the boys designated will be notified to appear for examination in June next. In addition to one candidate from each Congressional District or Territory, the President is entitled to nominate ten candidates at large, and he has already completed his list, though it has not yet been made public.

THE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING BUREAU.

It is reported to-night on good authority that George B. McCartee, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, will shortly retire from his position. It is not yet determined who shall be his successor.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The Alert, one of the eight new sloops of war authorized by the act of 1873, will be the first prepared for sea, at Chester, Penn., orders having been given to have her ready by the first of June, for the purpose of taking the class of Cadet engineers from the Naval Academy on their annual practice cruise this Summer. The other two iron sloops, the Alliance and Ranger will also be prepared for sea at Chester, where they were built by contract. The wooden sloops authorized to be constructed by the same act are the Adams, and Essex, at Boston, the Enterprise, at Portsmouth, and the Hero, at Norfolk, and it is expected all of them will be ready for service for next Fall. The Trenton, which is the largest, of the class now on the stocks at New-York, will not be ready for a year or more. The Tennessee, the new ship of the Asiatic station being nearly ready for sea, Rear Admiral Reynolds, the new commandant of that station, is preparing to sail for Singapore, where he will relieve Rear Admiral Pennock of the command of the American fleet in those waters. Upon being relieved, Admiral Pennock will sail for the United States in the Hartford, his flag ship. Capt. L. A. Kimberly has been ordered to the command of the steamer Monongahela, of the South Atlantic Station, in place of Capt. Thornton, who was thrown from his chair by a sudden lurch of the ship a short time since, and seriously injured.

THE WISCONSIN INDIANS IN WASHINGTON.

Black Hawk, and another chief representing the vagabond Winnebagoes, of Wisconsin, had an interview with Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, to-day, requesting some pecuniary assistance from the Government to enable them successfully to avail themselves of the Indian homestead provisions enacted last session on the Deficiency bill. They want money to buy some stock and agricultural implements. The Commissioners took the matter under advisement.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

REPLY OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE TO THE PROTEST OF THE ST. LOUIS TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following reply to the protest of the St. Louis tobacco manufacturers:

I have received your letter of the 17th inst., notifying me of the action taken by the tobacco manufacturers of St. Louis at a meeting called for the purpose of getting an expression of the trade as to the justice and equity of the Government officials in requiring a report to be made of all the tobacco stamped on the 3d day of March, in order that an additional tax of four cents per pound may be assessed and collected on such tobacco, under the act approved March 3d inst., and in accordance with the circular letter of instruction No. 16. issued from this office to Collectors March 6, 1875: also protesting against the proposed assessment and asking for a reconstruction of the ruling of this office on which such assessments are based. Without quoting or even stating at length the several reasons adduced in your letter in favor of a reconsideration of this action in the premises, I have to observe that these reasons have all been properly presented here, have been carefully considered, and, so far as they bear upon the main point of issue, viz., at what precise time did the late act of Congress, entitled "An act to further protect the Sinking Fund and provide for the exigencies of the Government," take effect, the decision of this office and reasons therefor are fully set forth in a letter addressed to Hon. J. J. Bagley, of Detroit, Mich., under date of March 16, a copy of which I inclose as an answer to the objection made in your letter, that the ruling of this office makes the operation of the law retroactive by some fifteen or sixteen hours. That your manufacturers were not cognizant that the Twenty-four Cent Tax bill had become a law until after business hours on 3d inst., is undoubtedly true. The facts were not known to this office prior to that time. It was known here, and it was in all probability known in St. Louis during all the business hours of the 3d inst., that the said Tax bill had passed both Houses of Congress, and only awaited the signature of the President to become a law. It was known also that the 3d day of March was the last day of the session, and the last day of the Forty-third Congress, and that said bill must be signed on that day in order to become a law. It was known also, or might have been known, what goods would be affected by the act, if approved, because the bill had been published and the time when it should take effect distinctly stated, viz., upon its passage, and the question as to what should be made the subject of the additional tax was thoroughly discussed and debated on motions for amendments in both Houses of Congress. So much was known by the country at large about this bill; and to the extent above named the new Tax bill had been promulgated, not officially, for it was not the duty of the Government officials to promulgate these facts. But they were promulgated through the telegraph and public press, the usual medium for transmitting intelligence of the doings of Congress, and promulgated in such a manner and to such an extent that the cautious and prudent man need not have been misled to his injury. It is true that no instruction had been given to Collectors not to sell stamps on the 3d of March, for it was not deemed necessary. Neither was it thought to be within the scope of the Commissioner's authority to suspend the sale and delivery of stamps prior to an actual change in the law. The Collectors had not been instructed to notify the manufacturers that they would be held liable to the additional tax of four cents per pound on tobacco, provided the pending bill became a law, for the reason that it would have been highly improper to attempt to give construction to a law before it had received the signature of the President—before it was really known whether it would become a law or not. As stated in the Bagley letter, the courts of the country have decided that when a Federal law is made to take effect from or on and after the day of its passage, the whole of that day is included. And the same courts have decided that ignorance of the existence of such act forms no legal excuse for a violation of it, and that the official promulgation of such a law is not necessary to give it operation.

In view of these facts, I am entirely satisfied that no blame can be attached to this office or charges be successfully maintained that losses have occurred through any neglect on the part of the Commissioner to indicate to the trade through the Revenue Collectors what would be his ruling in case a pending bill should become a law. The manufacturers of tobacco failed to guard against any infringement of a possible law, either by suspending business or conducting transactions in such a manner as would readily have met the case, thereby saving a loss on contracts and avoiding the penalty of the law.

DARING BANK ROBBERY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—This morning a band of thieves, five in number, made a raid on the People's Savings Bank, in the basement of the Second National Bank, on Seventh street, opposite the Post Office Department. The bank had just opened for business, and the safe was standing open, facing the street, about twelve or fifteen feet behind the counter. Gen. Balloch, the Cashier, had gone to a neighboring banking-house to identify a party presenting a check, leaving the colored messenger in charge, when two of the gang entered and engaged the latter in conversation at the counter, while another of the gang slipped in from the back way, (supposed to be private,) and took a box from the safe, with which he escaped, as did the others who at the counter, and two others who had been left on the outside. They doubtless thought that the box contained the assets of the bank, but it contained valuable papers belonging to Gen. Bullock, none of which will be of any use to the thieves. Among the papers were five first mortgage bonds for $1,000 each, which, with the other papers, are valued at $12,000. This daring operation was immediately reported to the Police authorities.

THE LOUISIANA DISTRICT JUDGESHIP.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 26.—Judge Woods has decided that the statutes give him power to select a District Judge in his circuit to fill the Durell vacancy. He has written to each, seven in all, to ascertain who can best come. He relies on section 591, United States Revised Statutes, for this authority.

CRIME IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 26.—The latest news from Todd County reports all quiet there. The prisoners will be brought up for trial to-morrow. In Nelson County recently, in a quarrel, Sam Hahn cut Merritt LeTier with a knife, and LeTier then split Hahn's head open with a spade, killing him instantly.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GOOD FRIDAY IN LONDON—A FINE DAY FOR PLEASURE-SEEKERS.

LONDON, March 26.—Good Friday was observed as a general holiday. Business was wholly suspended. The churches were filled in the morning, and in the afternoon Greenwich Park, Blackheath, Hempstead Heath, and other parks were thronged with people. The weather was fine, and the crowds of pleasure-seekers were immense. Accidents occurred, and some disorder is reported, but nothing serious.

ARRIVAL OF A WRECKED CREW AT GLASGOW.

LONDON, March 26.—The Maria Weslendorf Ivendorf, has been abandoned at sea, and her crew have arrived at Glasgow.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN SENT TO NOVA SCOTIA.

LONDON, March 27—6 A. M.—The Allan steamer Moravian, from Liverpool, took out seventy destitute children for Nova Scotia.

SPAIN.

CARLISTS FRATERNIZING WITH ALFONSISTS.

MADRID, March 26.—Gen. Loma has arrived at Zurugaray, an advanced post. The Carlists there fraternized with the Alfonsists, and demonstrations were made in favor of peace.

KHIVA.

THE KHAN REPORTED TO BE AGAIN SEEKING AID FROM RUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 26.—The *Post* has a report that the Khan, of Khiva, recently asked Russia for further assistance against his unruly subjects, and it is said that he has offered to become altogether a vassal to the Czar.

THE NEW CARDINALS.

CONTRAST BETWEEN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN AND THE GERMAN CARDINAL AND THE RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.

ROME, March 26.—The *Osservatore Romano* referring to the manner in which Archbishop McCloskey's appointment to the Cardinalate has been received in the United States and the reported preparations making there to celebrate it, points to the painful contrast afforded in Germany where the new Cardinal, Archbishop Ledochowski, is condemned to imprisonment, because he refuses to betray his sacred mission at the behest of a despotic Government.

ESCAPE OF FRENCH COMMUNISTS.

REPORTED FLIGHT OF TWENTY PROMINENT PRISONERS FROM NEW-CALEDONIA IN BOATS.

MELBOURNE, March 24.—News has been received that twenty prominent Communist prisoners, under the leadership of Dr. Rastoul, have escaped from New-Caledonia in boats built by themselves.

THE BLACK HILLS.

LETTER FROM LIEUT. GEN. SHERIDAN TO GEN. SHERMAN—THE REGION DEFINED—AN INDIAN LEGEND OF A MOUNTAIN OF GOLD EXPLODED—FATHER DESMET'S STORY—NUGGETS OF GOLD TO SUPPORT IT—A MOUNTAIN OF MICA NOT CHANGED TO GOLD—MEASURES FOR EXCLUDING TRESPASSERS.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 26.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan has written the following highly interesting letter concerning the Black Hills country. It sets forth what has been done, and what the Government proposes to do in the matter, and immediately concerns all who contemplate going into that country for gold:

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, March 25.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Head-quarters of the Army, St. Louis:

GENERAL: In reply to your question "What do you know of the Black Hills?" I respectfully submit the following remarks: My first knowledge of the Black Hills was derived from an interview with the late Father Desmet, a noted Catholic missionary, whom I met many years ago on the Columbia River in Oregon, from whom I heard an Indian romance of a mountain of gold in the Black Hills, and his explanation of that extraordinary and delusive story of the Indians, frontiersmen, and explorers of the Black Hills country, is much more extensive than that particular locality brought to the notice of the public by the recent explorations of Gen. Custer, and gets its name from the black, scrubby character of the timber which grows on the sides and tops of the mountains and hills. It comprises the whole of the country bounded on the east by longitude 102°, on the south by the Sweet Water and Laramie Rivers, on the west by the Big Horn and Wind Rivers, and on the north by the Yellowstone River. This is really the country of the Black Hills; but embraced in it are several localities called Black Hills. For instance, Black Hills of Laramie, Black Hills of Powder River, and Black Hills of Cheyenne River, the latter being the locality in which Gen. Custer made his reconnoissance last Summer, and about which there is so much speculation at the present time, and within the bounds of which it is supposed by a large number of people is to be found Father Desmet's mountain of gold.

FATHER DESMET'S STORY.

Father Desmet's story was that while living with the Sioux Indians he was shown by them nuggets of gold which they informed had been obtained at different points in the Black Hills, supposed to be from the beds of the Big Horn, Rosebud, and Powder River, and from branches of the Tongue River, and on his representig that such yellow metal was of great value, they told him that they knew where a mountain of it was to be found. Subsequent investigation, however, proved that the Indian mountain of gold was nothing more than a formation of yellow mica, such as may be found in a number of places in the above-described country. I had scarcely given the story a thought, after this until about three years ago, when I happened to be in New-York, and it was there brought to my recollection by some prominent gentlemen, who asked me where Father Desmet was to be found, and insisted that some one should be sent at once, to get from him the secret of the gold mountain which would pay the National debt. After I had informed him that it was an old and exploded story, his ardor cooled and the excitement about the mountain of gold again subsided.

ORIGIN OF THE CUSTER RECONNOISANCE.

It so happened, however, that the Black Hill country was embraced in my military commission, and two years ago it became apparent to me that a military post in the Black Hills of the Cheyenne would soon become necessary for the proper protection of the settlements in Nebraska from the raids of Sioux warriors, who always, before they commenced depredating on the frontier, secured a safe place for their families and villages in the locality mentioned. Believing that these Indians would never make war on our settlement as long as we could threaten their families and villages, in this remote locality, abounding in game and all that goes to make Indian life comfortable, and, with this purely military object in view, an order was given for Gen. Custer's reconnoissance.

THE GOLD FOUND.

The discovery of particles of gold by alluvial washing, near Harney's Peak, on the eastern slope of the Black Hills of the Cheyenne, followed and brought to the surface Father Desmet's story for the third time. The Black Hills of Cheyenne, described by Gen. Custer, are situated between the North and South Forks of that river, one of which is known as Belle Fourche, the other as the South Fork; and, although I have the utmost confidence in the statements of Gen. Custer and Gen. Forsythe, of my staff, that gold has been found near Harney's Peak, I may safely say that there has not been any fair test yet made to determine its existence in large quantities. There is not a Territory in the West where gold does not exist, but in many of them the quantity is limited to the color, which is as much as has yet been obtained near Harney's Peak. The geological specimens brought back by the Custer Expedition are not favorable indications of the existence of gold in great quantities. Still it may be there. But as the treaty of 1869, duly ratified, virtually deeds this portion of the Black Hills to the Sioux Indians, there is no alternative but to keep out trespassers. But to go back to Father Desmet's information, there is not much doubt of the correctness of his statement that gold exists in the Black Hills, but much further west than the Black Hills of the Cheyenne. I have seen nuggets from the Big Horn and Tongue Rivers, and many specimens from near Fort Stambaugh, in the upper Wind River country, where the mining has failed for want of water for alluvial washing, and from the hostility of the Indians; and I have good reason to believe—in fact, it is quite certain, that gold exists in the Owl Creek Mountains, on the Lower Wind River, and on the head-waters of the Powder River and the Rosebud, all the localities being, under the general meaning, in the Black Hills, and outside of the Sherman, Augur, and Terry treaty of 1869, except so far as the privilege to hunt game. It has been my intention to communicate much information this coming Summer to the Government on the above-described country, and as the Indians have no absolute right to the soil there may be but little difficulty in extinguishing their hunting privileges.

THE PROPOSED EXPLORATION NEXT SPRING.

I purpose, if you do not object, to open up the Yellowstone River by sending Gen. George A. Forsythe and Col. Grant, of my staff, up the Yellowstone to the mouth of the Big Horn as soon as the ice breaks, which will give the lowest tide-water, having already secured a steam-boat to make the exploration. If Gen. Forsythe is successful I will send Gen. Custer, with a command from Fort Lincoln, across the month of Powder River, thence up on the south bank of the Yellowstone, crossing Powder River, Tongue River, the Rosebud, and on to the mouth of Big Horn. This country is as yet entirely unexplored, and the expedition may develope a very valuable auriferous section, and make the Father Desmet story to some extent true, but I am of the belief that a mountain of mica has not changed to gold. I will also send an expedition down the Wind River, through the Owl Creek Mountains, from Fort Stambaugh, via Fort Brown to the mouth of the Big Horn and will bring it back through the parks about the head-waters of the Powder River visited by Capt. Mills and his command last Summer. These parks are, for beauty, fully equal to those described so graphically by Gen. Custer as existing in the Black Hills of Cheyenne.

FERTILITY AND BEAUTY.

I may also say, from my own knowledge, that the valleys of the Big and Little Popoogie, Little Wind River, and Main Wind River can scarcely be excelled in beauty and fertility, while the student of nature will find there most extraordinary upheavals of the earth's crust probably to be found on this Continent. I am of opinion that this country is gold-bearing, but of its abundance there can only be conjecture.

ABILITY TO EXCLUDE INTRUDERS.

At present I feel quite confident of our ability to prevent the intended trespass on the rights of the Indians, and the cavalry and infantry in the Department of Dakota are being moved at the present time to the most available points to carry out my directions of September 3 of last year. Were it not for these precautions on the part of the Government there might be a repetition of California's gold beach and gold lake humbugs, with still greater suffering, as many of the persons now crazy to go the Black Hills never think of how they are to exist after they get there, or how they could return in case of failure. If they will wait for further information from the Government, which now seems to be desirous of making concessions to meet these new interests, there will be no one more willing than myself to aid in ascertaining their value. So far as troops are concerned, I will promise activity in the present emergency and the conscientious performance of duty. Should the points from which the miners start be so remote as to make it impossible for our scanty force to watch them, we can occupy the two or three gaps in the Black Hills and effectually exclude trespassers. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General Commanding.

A GEOLOGIST FOR THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—On the recommendation of President Barnard, of Columbia College, New-York, the Secretary of the Interior has appointed Walter P. Jenney as geologist for the exploration of the Black Hills country. Mr. Jenney has accepted, and will enter upon his work immediately, so as to make a report upon the alleged wealth of that region at the earliest possible day.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 27—1 A. M.—Light rains have prevailed in the Middle and East Atlantic coasts, and thence south-westward over the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the South-west. Clear weather and westerly winds prevail in the lake region, the North-west, the Ohio Valley, and the South Atlantic States. The temperature has risen in all of the districts. The barometer is highest off the South Atlantic coast and to the West and St. Lawrence Valley. The Missouri River has risen at Leavenworth, the Mississippi at St. Louis, and the Ohio has fallen.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, warmer and clearing weather, south-west to north-west winds, and stationary or rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy and warm weather, light variable winds, slowly falling barometer, and local rains extending over Southern Virginia.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region, clear or fair weather, westerly to southerly winds, rising barometer east of Lake Michigan, and no decided change in temperature.

For the North-west, generally clear weather, southerly to westerly winds, with rising temperature and falling barometer in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys.

The Lower Missouri and Central Mississippi Rivers will rise slowly. The Ohio will fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	41°	28°	3:30 P. M.	62°	39°
6 A. M.	41°	29°	6 P. M.	58°	30°
9. A. M.	45°	35°	9 P. M.	50°	40°
12 M.	54°	41°	12 P. M.	40°	40°

Average temperature yesterday ... 36⅜°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ... 49⅞°

TURF NOTES.

The stakes of the Lexington Association at the coming Spring meeting were closed on the 15th inst. The Phœnix Hotel Stakes for three-year olds, one mile and a half, has fifteen nominations. The Citizens Stakes for three-year olds, two miles, eleven entries. Two-year old sweepstakes, half a mile, fifteen entries. Mile heat sweepstakes for three-year olds, eight entries, and a post sweepstakes for all ages, a mile and a half, five subscribers.

The Spring campaign will open at New-Orleans on on Saturday next, April 3.

Joseph Donahue has purchased from Hon. August Belmont the bay mare Countess, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, full sister to Count D'Orsay. The price was $1,000. She is very fast for distances of a mile and under, and no doubt Donahue will get all the good out of her that is possible.

The Fleetwood, Goshen, Paterson, and Kingston trotting circuit will meet to arrange a programme at the Brower House to-day.

Messrs. Bethune and McCormack have sold their interest in the race horse Spindrift to Joseph Donahue, who now owns him entirely.

The betting books of Morrissey at the rooms of the American Jockey Club are fast filling up, and the latest quotations for the Belmont and Withers stakes are as follows:

WITHERS STAKE.

	Taken.		Taken.
Aristides	5 to 1	Rhadamanthus	12 to 1
Chesapeake	6 to 1	Meco	12 to 1
King Bolt	8 to 1	Sangara	14 to 1
D'Artagnan	10 to 1	Jo Cerns	15 to 1
Relentless colt	10 to 1	Lord Zetland	15 to 1
Matador	12 to 1	Alton	25 to 1
Vo cano	15 to 1	Ascension	25 to 1
Gyro	15 to 1	Probability	30 to 1
Ascot	15 to 1	Douglass	35 to 1

BELMONT STAKES.

	Taken.		Taken.
Hyder Ali	6 to 1	Lord Clive	15 to 1
Chesapeake	6 to 1	Relentless colt	15 to 1
Willie Burke	8 to 1	Tom Ochiltree	15 to 1
King Bolt	8 to 1	Ozark	20 to 1
Sangara	10 to 1	Warwick	20 to 1
Bayminster	12 to 1	Scramble	25 to 1
Rhadamanthus	12 to 1	Gyro	30 to 1
St. Martin	15 to 1	Gasconade	35 to 1
Ascot	15 to 1		

BILLIARD BENEFIT AT TAMMANY HALL.

The benefit to the family of the late Daniel Gavit, by the billiard players and room-keepers, was given at Tammany Hall last night. Hardly more than 300 persons were present at any time during the evening. The entertainment included a match game, 100 points up, between Messrs. Rudolphe and Vignaux, and a four-handed game, 150 points up, between the brothers Dion on one side, Messrs. Garnier and Daly on the other. The first match was won easily by Rudolphe, his competitor scoring but 15 points against Rudolphe's 100. In the second match Messrs. Daly and Garnier were the victors, their combined score being 150, to 61 for the Dion brothers. In the last match, three on a side, the playing for the five innings was very poor. Later on, however, Mr. Garnier's playing improved, a run of 75 put together by the most delicate nursing terminating the game in the sixth inning in a victory for his side. In addition to the games Messrs. Rudolphe and Garnier gave one of their marvelous exhibitions of skill with the balls. The following is the score of each contest:

First Game.

Rudolphe—5, 34, 19, 42 ... 100
Vignaux—4, 6, 5 ... 15

Second Game.

Daly—72, 6, 5, 12 ... 95
Garnier—35, 14, 1, 5 ... 55
Joseph Dion—12, 3, 4 ... 19
Cyrille Dion—23, 12, 0, 11 ... 46

Six-handed Game.

C. Dion—4, 0, 4, 6, 4 ... 18
Rudolphe—0, 1, 8, 35 ... 44
Vignaux—5, 6, 0, 11, 1 ... 23—85
Daly—0, 2, 0, 1, 0 ... 3
Garnier—7, 3, 3, 0, 75 ... 88
J. Dion—0, 1, 2, 0, 6 ... 9—100

On April 26 Messrs. Vignaux and Garnier will play a match game of 600 points up for $2,500 a side.

SPRING FASHIONS.

FIRST HINTS FOR VERNAL TOILETS.

SEASONABLE GOODS—POPULARITY OF COMBINED SHADES—VISITING AND INDOOR SUITS—WHAT PEOPLE ARE EXPECTED TO WEAR.

The weather in Paris seems to have been as unfavorable to Spring styles as that which has prevailed here. It appears quite unseasonable to think even of Spring attire; the subject, however, is much thought of, and from a glance at the windows of the shops, and a visit to different establishments, with arrays of straw bonnets and Summer materials, one can almost fancy oneself in midsummer. The fact is that many persons are obliged to select some Spring and even Summer materials, and have them prepared in time for the sudden change which can be looked for with little further delay.

Mention was made in a recent article of some of the material likely to be used: to the list we can add striped cachemire pekinee, épingline appropriate for morning suits and Sicilienne d'été of which the most dressy toilets may be composed. This last article has a silky appearance, hangs gracefully, and is much lighter and less expensive than faille. Soft, light and fine materials will be most in use. Plaid materials will serve for trimmings by being cut in bias bands and placed upon dresses of one color. The shades of almond, pale brûlé scabieuse, and mignonette still remain in favor. Sky-blue will be worn by young and middle-aged ladies. The authorities recommend especially two shades for suits, either silk and woolen material, or all wool; also the combination of four different shades, all subdued. A charming suit can be made in this manner of blue and gray in four different shades.

A fine serge in four shades of green, the lightest being pistache and the darkest invisible green, is described thus: The skirt is covered about one-third up with a plaiting, or rather with four plaitings; the first is invisible green, the second is bottle green, the third olive, and the fourth pistache; these are separated by narrow puffings of woolen material in the different shades. The first over the invisible green is bottle green, the second olive, and the third pistache. The skirt itself is in the lighter shade, and the tunique of the second. If these shades are tastefully disposed the suits made in this manner are, particularly for young ladies, unique and stylish, and such a happy result can rarely be obtained by the use of woolen goods.

A visiting suit, made in two shades of brown, may have a cuirass with a basque in the darker shade, under the basque, which is cut up very short each side, are two pointed ends, also in the darker shade; a second basque falls in front, below the first, and is made in the lighter shade, the bias bands which trim it being in the darker shade; from under the band depends a fringe. The effect of this double basque is quite novel. The sleeves are in the two shades and are *crevés*. The train is mounted in large, flat plaits; buttons extend all the way down the sides. The front of the skirt is finished with a deep-plaited flounce; a scarf with a narrow, plaited ruffle is placed diagonally across the front, and the middle of the scarf is adorned with bows of ribbon. The bonnet corresponding is made of lace; there are feathers and flowers on the top of the crown, and at the side are loops; a wreath of flowers is also on the inside. The whole suit, with the exception of the cuirass, is in the lighter shade.

A black faille toilet is described as having a demi-train skirt, with a shirred flounce at the bottom; the flounce itself is finished with a ruffle, and is fastened down near the top, forming a puffing; then there is a space of about an inch and a half, above which is another shirred flounce, finished with a ruffle and fastened down at the top to form a puffing and heading. The tunique is trimmed with a plaited piece sewed down top and bottom, from this trimming falls a fringe; at the back the tunique is raised under long loops and ends made of ribbon, one side of which is satin and the other gros grain; down the front of the tunique are four lengthwise bands of beaded gallcon, the two centre bands being longer than the side ones. The corsage has a long basque bound with black satin and at the bottom a fringe; this corsage is buttoned all the way down the front and the neck is finished with a small standing collar; below the collar on the back are small loops and ends; down the back and front are four lengthwise bands of beaded galloon. The sleeves are also trimmed with lengthwise bands of galloon, two on the inside and two on the outside; under the cuff, which is bound with satin, is a gathered ruffle which falls over the hand; between the ruffle and cuff is a small bow which is placed on the outside. Each band of galloon is finished at the bottom with a beaded ornament, with the exception of those upon the sleeves. A toilet made of a less costly material after this model will prove very satisfactory for morning and house wear.

A walking suit made of poult de soie and plaid tartan in white and gray plaid is a useful toilet. The silk underskirt has three narrow plaited flounces placed on at short intervals; these flounces have very small headings. The tunic is of tartan, and finished at the bottom with a bias band of poult de soie; this tunique forms in front a long rounded apron, plaited up each side; it falls at the back in two long flaps, which are bound with a bias band of brown silk. The flaps are joined at the sides to the apron, and form at the back falling loops in place of the panier. The apron is tied back. A brown silk belt, with a golden buckle, is around the basque waist. The basque is cut out over the hips. The sleeves are of silk, and have the plaited ruffles, one extending upward and the other downward. These are joined by a bias band, also of silk, on the outside of which is a bow.

A unique indoor toilet is described as being made of sky-blue faille. The train skirt is mounted in a Bulgare plait; a deep embroidered muslin flounce is at the bottom, (about eight inches deep at the back and five in front,) surmounted by a worked insertion and a puffing of plain muslin. The heading is made of a band of worked muslin. A scarf apron, made of white muslin, with embroidered borders, falls in front like an ordinary apron, and is draped around the back and fastened at the shoulders under a blue mousquetaire ribbon bow; thus the apron surrounds the entire top of the skirt. The blue faille corsage has a long basque. The bottom, neck and sleeves are trimmed with two worked bands, placed heading to heading. The coiffure is of crêpe lisse. The crown is puffed, from the back falls a long plaited barbe; the borders are surrounded by a very fine plaiting; around the crown is a blue ribbon with loops in front.

Another dress for the same purpose is much less showy, but still very elegant. It is of brown cachemire, has a short train, and is surrounded by three plaited flounces graduating, the lowest being the widest. The over-skirt is divided into two parts, one forming the apron in front, and the other raised at the back in many plaits, over which is a large bow, with ends trimmed with a bias band. A narrow ruffle surrounds the whole overskirt. The basque of the waist is flat in front, and forms a postillion at the back. The neck has a high standing collar, and fancy buttons adorn the waist and sleeves.

THE JOHN MITCHEL DEMONSTRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 26.—A meeting of delegates from various Irish national societies was held this evening, to complete arrangements for a demonstration in honor of John Mitchel on Sunday week. An order of the Mayor, issued this morning, prohibiting the procession on Sunday, was considered, but no action was taken. Committees were appointed to procure a hall and make other necessary arrangements. A public meeting will be held, even if the parade does not come off.

A MEXICAN INVASION.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26.—A Galveston *News'* special from Corpus Christi, Texas, dated March 26, 8 P. M., says: "A large body of armed Mexicans have attacked several ranches about seven miles from this city this evening, and robbed one store, taking several Americans prisoners. Intense excitement prevails, as an invasion of the city is apprehended. All the citizens are under arms."

THE LEMOYNE-FARWELL CONTESTED ELECTION CASE DROPPED.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The Lemoyne-Farwell contested election case, which has been in progress here for several months past, was finally dropped to-day, Mr. Farwell, who was declared elected, remaining the Representative from the Third Congressional District.

PASSENGER AGENTS' MEETING.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The General Passenger Agents held a meeting here to-night and agreed to meet their managers at Cleveland on the 30th inst.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

BOTH SIDES WORKING TO BRING OUT THEIR FULL VOTE.

THE ABSURD MISTAKE ABOUT THE ELECTION OF GOVERNOR—PUBLIC MEETINGS BY THE REPUBLICANS—LIST OF THEIR SPEAKERS—SPEAKER BLAINE TO TAKE PART IN THE CAMPAIGN—THE DEMOCRATS HOLDING NO MEETINGS AND ORGANIZING QUIETLY—HOW THEY ARE HELPED BY CHANGES IN THE LAW MADE BY THEM LAST YEAR—THE LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, March 26, 1875.

That there can be a dash of humor even in Connecticut politics was shown by the recent episode concerning the supposed discovery of a blunder in the Revised Statutes, by which the Constitution had been changed so that the Governor could be elected by a plurality of votes. This announcement having been made by a leading paper, all the rest took it up, and there was much indignation raised by the careless blundering of the revisers, and alarm as to the possible consequences of their carelessness. Next day came the statement of THE TIMES that there had been no blunder; that section 29, chapter 4, of the Revised Statutes, in which the omission of the word "Governor" was found, was copied verbatim from the law of 1836. There was therefore no mistake to be rectified, and all the papers are now engaged in saying that they find upon comparison of the Revised Statutes with the former law that no blunder has been made, and so on. None of them, however, have yet commented on the absurdity of informing their readers that a plain provision of the Constitution could be, or rather had been, annulled by a blunder in revising the statutes. This matter has made so much noise in the State, and has been so much noticed out of it, that it may not be amiss to give this now famous section entire:

"In the election of Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Secretary, and Controller, a majority of the votes given shall be necessary for a choice; and if no person has a majority of the votes given for either of said offices, the General Assembly shall fill the vacancy."

This precise language constitutes section 88, chapter 4, of the revision of the statutes of 1866, where it stands marked as an act of 1836. If those who so hastily jumped to a conclusion in this matter had reflected for a moment, they would have found a somewhat excellent reason for the peculiar wording of this section. The Constitution prescribes how the Governor shall be elected, but it is not quite so clear that the other State officers, except perhaps the Lieutenant Governor, shall have a majority. The statute, therefore, was passed to remove all possible doubts, and the word Governor appears to have been purposely omitted. It was certainly not necessary that it should be in. This matter has seemed to have troubled so many worthy people that I have felt compelled to enter thus fully into these rather dry details.

But everybody, having been gradually awakened to the fact that the Constitution has not been upset by a statute, is going to work again to get as many votes as possible for his candidates, and each side is working in the manner which has been so often done—the Republicans by public meetings and quiet organization, and the Democrats by the latter method only. Indeed, it now appears that the Democrats will make no open canvass of the State. It has leaked out this morning that Senators Thurman and Kernan are not coming into the State, nor is it entirely certain that Senator Bayard will be here. At all events, no Democratic meetings have been announced, and the time is now so short that there can in any case be but very few, and nothing approaching a general canvass. On the other hand, the Republicans are becoming more energetic every day. It was hoped until to-day that they would have the help of Senator Conkling, but he is detained by business in the Supreme Court. On the other hand, all hope of securing the aid of Speaker Blaine had been given up until this morning, when it was announced that he will positively speak at New-Haven and Hartford on Friday and Saturday of next week, and he will be immediately advertised. Hon. William B. Frye, of Maine, begins to-night at Norwich, and will speak to-morrow at Hartford. Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, and Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine, both commence on Monday night, the first speaking at Windsor Locks and the other at Cheshire. These gentlemen, together with Hon. J. C. Burrows, of Michigan; Gen. G. W. McLane, of Arkansas; Col. T. B. Thorp, of New-York, and Gen. Allen King, of Maryland, will be engaged during the week in canvassing all portions of the State. The mention of these facts is enough to show that Judge Harrison is not allowing the grass to grow under his feet. But this is not all he is doing. Measures are being taken outside of public meetings to bring out the fullest possible Republican vote, and if it were not for the Temperance vote, which is and must remain an unknown quantity, it could be safely said that these efforts would be followed by the success they deserve. On this point it can only be said that there is some cause to fear that this vote will be large enough to prevent the election of Mr. Greene by the people; but, as the Republicans are working all the harder because of their knowledge of this fact, this public mention of it can do no harm.

The Democrats, on the other hand, although professing to be certain of success, are employing all the means which they usually use to swell their vote. The naturalization business is being pushed with the utmost vigor, and they have in their favor, this year, a change in the law, made by the last Legislature. Formerly there was a wholesome provision that no person could be naturalized except in the county where he lived, but the Democrats found this too great a restriction upon fraud, and repealed it. The consequence is that several persons who were refused their papers in their own counties, where they were known, for want of the proper qualifications, have gone to other counties and managed in some way to be naturalized. There may be there was no fraud intended or committed in these particular cases, but it is easy to see that the present law leaves the way open for flagrant abuses, and as the Democrats made this change in the law they may be fairly held to intend to take the fullest advantage of it. In addition to this change in the Naturalization law the last Legislature made some alteration in the Registry law, which, if not intended to facilitate illegal voting, will surely have that effect. This is particularly the case in reference to what is known as "certificate voting." This means where a person is put upon the list of one town upon a certificate that he has been made a voter in another. Under the law as the Republicans made it such names could not be put on the lists on election day, but now they can be, and no time is had in which to make the examination necessary to prevent fraud. That the Democrats intend to make use of this device, which is not unworthy of the genius of Tammany, is proved by a circular which has been issued by their State Committee calling attention to the changes in the law. Of course the Democratic registers who receive this circular will not have to ask any questions about it, for they will know by intuition what is expected of them. It cannot, of course, be said positively that any fraud is intended, or will be attempted, but in this case, as in the other, the Democrats have made alterations in the law which certainly facilitate fraud, and the presumption is against them. This presumption is made much stronger by the fact that they did commit great frauds in 1860 by certificate voting, and the law which they have repealed was made by the Republicans expressly to prevent a repetition of such frauds. In stating these facts it is not intended to say that the Democrats are going to depend on fraud to carry the election, for there is no reason to suppose that they will do anything of the sort. But they will poll their full vote, for it is now known that they are organizing quietly throughout the State to bring it out. They are doing everything in their power to win without making any show.

In regard to the Legislature very little can yet be said with certainty. The Republicans start out with heavy odds against them, for it will be remembered that in the last Legislature they had only four Senators, while the Democrats had seventeen, while in the House the Democrats had a majority of forty-two in a membership of 245. By a recent amendment to the Constitution, there has been a slight change in representation in the House, as towns having more than 5,000 inhabitants now have two members instead of one. But it has only been applied thus far to the four towns of Vernon, Bridgeport, Meriden, and Derby, so that there will be little or no political effect from it. If it were not for the temperance vote the Republicans would be reasonably certain of getting a majority in both branches, but as these people are making nominations very generally for Senators and Representatives, and a plurality elects, it is hard to say what will be the end. No nominations have yet been made by the Republicans for the House, but for the Senate nearly all have been made and are as follows:

Second District—William M. Stanley, of East Hartford.
Third District—Samuel Q. Porter, of Farmington.
Fourth District—Samuel E. Merwin, Jr., of New-Haven.
Fifth District—Sharon Y. Beach, of Seymour.
Sixth District—Ebenezer H. Ives, of Wallingford.
Seventh District—Henry Larrabee, of Ledyard.
Eighth District—John B. Tracey, of Griswold.
Ninth District—James L. Raymond, of Lyme.
Tenth District—William R. Higby, of Bridgeport.
Fourteenth District—Lucius Briggs, of Thompson.
Fifteenth District—Lorin A. Cooke, of Barkhamsted.
Sixteenth District—Henry W. Peck, of Bethlehem.
Eighteenth District—O. Vincent Coffin, of Middletown.
Nineteenth District—William C. Hough, of Essex.
Twentieth District—William M. Corbin, of Union.
Twenty-first District—Chauncey Howard, of Coventry.

These gentlemen are all strong in their respective localities, and some of them have had legislative experience either in the Senate or the House. It is an interesting fact as showing the kind of men required for law-makers in Connecticut that there is but one lawyer in the entire list, while there are eight manufacturers, and the others are farmers, merchants, or bankers. That they will make any the worse legislators because they are not lawyers is not believed here. Indeed, they are the more popular, and more of good work is expected of them if elected because of that fact. A strong fight will be made by the Republicans in behalf of all of them, and it is at least sure that the representation of the party will be larger than it was in the last Senate. Unless there is no choice for Governor by the people, the control of the Legislature this year is not of the slightest consequence to either party. There is no United States Senator to be elected, and there are no State issues of importance to be affected by legislation. The Democrats cannot do much more damage than they have done, for they would hardly desire to wholly repeal the Registry law. Their control of the Legislature another year if they should happen to get it, cannot, therefore, help them to any great extent nor do much harm to the public interests.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE IN AID OF THE TEAM—THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB—A LETTER FROM MAJOR LEECH.

The joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club, having in charge the preliminary arrangements for the International Rifle Match, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 93 Nassau street, Col. Wingate, the President, in the chair. Among those present were Inspector Gen. Woodward, Major Gen. Shaler, Gen. Knox, Gen. McMahon, Col. Gildersleeve, Col. Bodine, Capt. Fulton, Capt. Casey, and Mr. A. Alford. Additional subscriptions to the fund for defraying the expenses of the team to Ireland were announced, as follows: George Crouch, $100; William Butler Duncan, $50; Gen. E. L. Molineux, $50; C. P. Reynolds, $25; C. B. Hedden, $25, and from various sources, $50. Gen. McMahon reported that one-half the seats in the Academy of Music had already been disposed of for the dramatic performance on April 3, including all of the proscenium boxes and a large number of balcony boxes. The boxes thus far disposed of have been assigned as follows:

Proscenium Boxes.—Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, $100; Mathew Byrnes, $100; Staff of Third Brigade, $100; Army and Navy Club, $100; Staff of First Division, $100; Hon. Jenkins Van Schaick, $50; Seventh Regiment and Rifle Club, $50; Gen. Patrick H. Jones, $100; Staff of First Brigade, $100; Benjamin Wood, Esq., $50; National Rifle Association, $100.

Artists' Boxes.—T. R. Fisher, $30; George N. Wingate, $30; Hon. George Shea, $30.

Balcony Boxes.—Eugene M. Keteltas, $20; E. H. Sanford, (2) $40; Andrew W. Gill, $20; F. H. Bangs, $20; George Crouch, $20; Gen. Elijah Ward, $20; Gen. McMahon, $20; W. Butler Duncan, $50; N. Chandler, $20; C. L. Hallgarten, $20; C. F. Fearing, $20; Gen. George H. Sharpe, $20; Gen. Kilburn Knox, (2) $40; Col. George W. Wingate, (2) $40; Gen. Frederick Vilmar $20.

The performance on the occasion will be a representation of "Othello," in which Mr. J. H. Bird will assume the title rôle. Some of the best amateur talent in the City has been cast for his support, and the *entre-actes* will be occupied by orchestral selections.

On motion, Gen. Shaler and Capt. Casey were added to the subcommittee appointed to superintend the practice matches at Creedmoor next month for the selection of the team. The meeting was then adjourned.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club was subsequently held for the purpose of taking action on a counter-challenge from the Ontario Rifle Association. It was resolved to notify the Secretary of that association that a team selected from the Amateur Rifle Club would contest a match at Creedmoor during the coming season with a team from the Ontario Rifle Association, under the present rules of the club. A letter from Major Arthur B. Leech was read by the President, in which it was stated that the annual meeting of the Irish Rifle Association would take place on the three days following the date of the International Match, which will come off on June 29, in order to permit the American riflemen to contest for prizes on that occasion.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS IN THE MASON COUNTERFEITING CASE.

Mrs. Catharine L. Wells, living at No. 539 Hudson street, whose husband is now serving out a term of imprisonment for robbing a Boston bank, was arrested on Thursday night by United States Deputy Marshal Colfax, on a bench warrant issued by Judge Blatchford, on an application made by United States District Attorney Bliss, based on an affidavit of Col. Elmer Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service Division, that Mrs. Wells has information making it important that she become a witness against George Albert Mason, whose examination is to be resumed at 1 o'clock this afternoon before Commissioner Shields. Washburn's affidavit recites that Mason was arrested on the 13th inst., on the charge of passing counterfeit money; that, from statements made by Mrs. Wells to deponent, he is satisfied that she will be a necessary witness for the Government; that deponent was informed by Special Officer Lawrence O'Neil, of the Ninth Precinct, that Mrs. Wells was about leaving her boarding-house, and had stored her property preparatory to starting for Boston, saying that she did not want to appear and testify against Mason. On the Deputy Marshal serving the warrant on Mrs. Wells, she exhibited but little surprise. She was permitted to remain in her room all night, and was brought down to the United States District Attorney's office yesterday morning, where she was remanded to the custody of the Marshal. Col. Washburn made provision yesterday for Mrs. Wells to remain at a hotel, under the surveillance of a Deputy Marshal, during the time that the Government needs her services as a witness. Mrs. Wells was in the habit of taking care of the rooms of Mason at No. 548½ Hudson street, in one of which Col. Washburn found about $2,200 in counterfeit money under a bed, which was made up every day by Mrs. Wells, Mason refusing to permit the woman from whom he hired the rooms to have access to them.

LAW REPORTS.

THE "FERNANDE" LITIGATION.

RIGHTS OF AUTHORS AND MANAGERS—DECISION BY THE GENERAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT.

This case, involving the question of the liability of managers to respond in damages to dramatic authors, has just been decided by the General Term of the Supreme Court. The facts appear to be that in 1870 Mr. Schonberg, a dramatist of this City, who had prepared a translation or adaptation of the French drama "Fernande," received from the agent of Mr. Arthur Cheney, then proprietor of Selwyn's Theatre, (now the Globe,) of Boston, a telegram asking the terms on which he could have the play, and whether he could announce it for May the 7th, to which Mr. Schonberg replied by telegraph that the price was $20 per night, and that it could be announced for May 7. To this an answer was sent accepting the terms. The play was not produced by the defendant, and after the close of the season the manuscript was sent back to the plaintiff.

Mr. Schonberg brought suit, and claimed $5,000 damages for loss of royalties and loss of opportunity to make sales to other theatres. Mr. Cheney denied the claim for damages. The cause was first tried at the Circuit Court, before Judge Davis, and on the trial Mr. Booth, the counsel for the defendant, argued that the transaction between the parties was merely a license to use the play, optional with the defendant, and that at most only the royalty of $20 for a single night could be claimed; that, if the transaction was a contract, then by its terms there was no obligation to do more than produce the play on a single night; that an obligation or duty to continue it could not be inferred or implied, and that the damages in that case were limited to $20; that the claim of $5,000 for consequential damages was too remote and uncertain. The plaintiff's counsel insisted that the defendant was not only bound to produce the play, but to continue its representation, if successful, and that the non-performance had prevented the plaintiff from receiving large royalties, and he had also lost the opportunity of selling to other managers.

The Judge at Circuit ruled that the defendant was bound to produce it, and to continue its performance, and he left it to the jury to determine whether it would have run through the season. To this ruling Mr. Booth excepted—a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for the royalties of twenty-two nights—up to the close of the season, and to this the defendant again excepted. The appeal was heard at the January General Term before Judges Daniels and Brady, and the decision rendered at this term in favor of the defendant, reversing the ruling of the Judge below. The opinion is as follows:

James Schonberg, respondent, vs. Arthur Cheney, appellant.—First Department General Term, January, 1875, John R. Brady, Presiding; Charles Daniels, Associate. Appeal from judgment recovered on verdict, and from order denying a motion for a new trial made on the minutes of the court.

William D. Booth for appellant, Charles Blandy for respondent.

DANIELS, J.—The defendant was the proprietor of a theatre in Boston, in which he agreed to produce and exhibit a play dramatized by the defendant, and afterward failed to perform the agreement. For that failure the plaintiff was entitled to recover. And the extent of that right is the only point presented by the present appeal. The contract was made by telegraph, and no substantial difference exists between the statement made of it in the complaint and the nature of it as the dispatches exhibit it. In the complaint it was alleged that in consideration that the plaintiff would allow the defendant to act and produce the play, and would provide the manuscripts and scene plots of such play, he contracted and agreed to produce it and act, and perform the same on the 7th day of May, 1870, and pay the plaintiff the sum of $20 for each and every time the piece should be produced and acted at Selwyn's Theatre in Boston, and that he further contracted to produce upon the stage and publicly represent the play within a reasonable time after receiving the manuscript and scene plots. The plaintiff then avers that he accepted the contract and agreement so offered and made, and performed on his part. But the defendant refused to produce the play, and plaintiff claims damages for such non-performance. By the dispatch sent the plaintiff from the defendant's agent he was asked, "What are your terms for 'Fernande'? Can I produce it May 7?" To this the plaintiff replies, "Twenty dollars per night; you can announce it for May 7 if you conclude; will send scene-plots to-night. Answer." The answer was returned, "Agree to terms; piece announced for May 7; send manuscript and plot immediately." There was nothing in the correspondence by letter or other evidence given changing or extending these terms. Both the allegations contained in the complaint, and the dispatches which passed between the plaintiff and the defendant's agent showed that a contract was made between the parties. But it was not one for any definite or indefinite number of nights. It was, on the contrary, only for the evening of the 7th of May, or, according to the complaint, for some occasion within a reasonable time after the receipt of the manuscript and scene plots. In either case but one production or exhibition of the play was agreed upon. And that was all that the plaintiff could positively require from the defendant for the purpose of performing the agreement made. He undoubtedly expected, and that may have been the anticipation of the defendant's agent, that the play would be continued after the first exhibition of it. But there is a very marked distinction between a mere expectation, and the obligation imposed by a contract. The former is contingent and uncertain, while the latter is fixed and definite. The defendant did not agree to produce it on more than one night, and the plaintiff insisted upon no such agreement. That was left optional, dependent upon the success of the first production, and the subsequent assent of the parties. If the play had been once produced, neither this court nor any other, can say that the defendant would have been inclined to produce it again. That remained uncertain, and the parties had designedly left it in that condition by the terms they used in making their agreement. Under this state of the case the plaintiff simply lost by the failure to produce the play what the defendant agreed to pay for what he had bound himself to do. And that was the price of one production. He may have lost more, but that cannot be affirmed with anything like a reasonable degree of certainty. The probability that he did was too slight to render it the proper subject of compensation by way of damages. The law allows their recovery only when they appear to be the necessary as well as natural result of the act complained of. (2 Greenleaf on Evid., fifth ed., section 254; Hamilton vs. McPherson, 28 N. Y., 72; Newell vs. Wheeler, 4 Robertson, 253.) And they cannot be allowed as the consequences of the omission of an act, which the party was left at liberty to perform or not, by the terms used in making the agreement. That was the state in which the proof left the present case as to all the nights beyond the first. The defendant was not asked to bind himself beyond the one night expressly mentioned, and neither his agent nor himself used any terms from which it could be inferred that it was intended that he should enter into any such obligation. The court should therefore have charged, as the defendant requested, that the damages were limited to the sum of $20. The exception to the refusal to do so was well taken. The judgment and order should be reversed, and a new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event.

Brady, J.—I concur.

THE ACTS OF BOGUS MARSHALS.

Three of the four bogus Marshals who, on the 23d inst., forcibly ejected Thomas Lynch's family from his apartments in the tenement No. 1,460 Third avenue, were yesterday arrested and taken before Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, for examination. Their names are Charles Saltsman, William J. Wolfenstein, and Samuel Eckstein, and all are hangers-on of the Marshal's office of the Seventh District Court, in Fifty-seventh street. Lynch, who is a poor laborer, alleges that he had paid his rent for the present month, and that the dispossessment was effected without due process of law. The ruffians visited Lynch's rooms while he was at work, broke open the door, drove his wife and children into the street, and threw the furniture after them. No writ of ejectment was served, and none was procured, it is alleged, until after the outrage was consummated. This writ was obtained from Judge Flanagan, who occupies the bench of the Tenth District Court, in the annexed district, and was issued from his office in Nassau street. It should have been applied for at the Fifty-seventh Street Court, over which Judge Koch presides during the illness of Judge Stemmler. The officer charged by Justice Murray with the duty of notifying the complainant Lynch of the arrest of the accused, and summoning him to appear against them, reported that he had visited Lynch's present residence yesterday morning, at an hour when he was certain of not finding him at home, and notified his wife instead. The complainant was, therefore, not present, and the examination was delayed. The prisoners' counsel, Mr. Nathan Nesbit, stated to the court that his clients were in the employ of Cornelius Farley, one of the Marshals of the court, and that he alone was responsible for their acts. Justice Murray will spare no efforts to bring this class of miscreants to justice.

ARREST OF LIQUOR DEALERS.

Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, yesterday arrested Daniel Murray, of No. 91 Broad street; James O'Connor, corner of Oliver and Oak streets; Henry Menkhen, corner of William and North William streets, and Richard Forrester, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, for selling liquors without license. The offending dealers were brought to the District Attorney's office, where Forrester and O'Connor were allowed two weeks in which to procure a license. Menkhen and Murray were each held in $500 bail for trial.

A PENITENT THIEF.

On the 24th of February an overcoat, a sealskin sack, a quantity of jewelry, and some money, valued in all at $485, were stolen from William M. Kennedy, of Pittsburg, Penn., then stopping at the Westminster Hotel. On the 1st of March Officer Mallon, of the Eighteenth Precinct, found the stolen overcoat on the person of Louis Nephew, a paper-hanger, living at No. 368 Fourth street, and arrested him. Nephew acknowledged his guilt, expressed the utmost penitence for his crime, and communicated to the detectives information which secured the recovery of a large portion of the stolen property, and the arrest of two of the participants in the theft. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Nephew pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. In view of the valuable information communicated by Nephew, District Attorney Nolan did not press for severe punishment, and the prisoner was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to the mitigated penalty of eighteen months in State Prison.

LOVE, SAUSAGES, AND LAW.

A NEW-JERSEY DYER BECOMES INFATUATED WITH A DAUGHTER OF GERMANY—HE FORMS A BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP WITH HER FATHER FOR THE SAKE OF WINNING HER—SHE CHOOSES ANOTHER, AND TROUBLE ENSUES—A STORY WITH MANY LESSONS.

The old Court of Common Pleas, ever since the days when the law sought to lend additional dignity to its administrations by Aldermanic presence, has, in common with all civil courts, occasionally had its grave decorum invaded by the humorous and ridiculous. Such a variation from ordinary phlegmatic commercial litigation, and presenting a strong flavor of love and sausages commingled, has come before Judge Larremore, in the special term of that court. The suit is brought by Cæsar Wall against August Rath, to dissolve their partnership, plaintiff also asking for a receiver of the partnership property and an injunction restraining defendant from interfering with the same pending a decision of the action. The immediate ground of plaintiff's complaint is that the defendant, without his consent, drew from the bank $500 of the partnership funds, which he applied to his own use. On the part of defendant it is claimed that he was induced to put $6,000 into plaintiff's business on the representations that it was producing a profit of over $50,000 a year, and give up his own business which was producing a profit of over $10,000 a year; that the result was very far from bearing out the representations of plaintiff—so far, indeed, that all defendant was able to save out of his investment of $6,000 was the $500 which he drew out of the bank, and which prompted plaintiff to institute the present proceeding. Behind this sombre cloud of mere vulgar dollars and cents, however, the affidavits in the case disclose a silver lining of love. A few years since, August, it appears, dyed for a living, in Jersey, while Cæsar ministered to the living in the form of sausages, sauerkraut, and other *delicatessen*. August occasionally paid a visit to Caesar at the latter's store in the Bowery, and there discovered, among other palatable dainties, the existence of a handsome daughter of the rubicund proprietor. The fair one was then (July, 1874,) temporarily absent in Germany, finishing her education, but from the glowing description given of her charms by her father, the impressionable August fell deeply in love, and was solaced only by the promise of Caesar to introduce him to the soon returning beauty. As a foretaste of the happiness which awaited the lover, the father gave him a lace jacket which had once adorned the fair form of his adored one, with the delicate threads of which his heart might become entwined, as he professionally cleansed from them the dust which stained their whiteness. This jacket proved the death of the dyer, for when his task was finished he was "dead in love," and more helplessly bound by Cupid's cable than was ever a shorn Samson. At last the fair one appeared in person upon the scene, and the reality confirmed the accuracy of all the pictures which his imagination had painted of her. The knight of the lace jacket felt ready to attack any windmill that should dare to send its blast to visit the cheek of his lady too roughly, and hesitated not so to assure her. Dusty tomes were searched for epigrammatic sonnets, and the doughty though dyeing knight was living on love. Anticipating an early co-partnership with the daughter, August readily consented to from a preliminary one with her father, and thus 'twas claimed came about the partnership which forms the subject of the present litigation, and the only one which thus far the too-confiding August seems destined to form with the family. But while August was diligently dispensing "bolognas" and reveling amid the appetizing odors of "limburger," an insidious disciple of Esculapius was reveling in the smiles of his all but affianced. This saw-bones, with his unsympathizing lances and unpalatable potions concealed behind a fair exterior, and a cloud of tender, loving expressions, seems to have effectually supplanted August in the affections of her over whose fair form he had in the imaginations of his earlier love gracefully draped the lace jacket, and at a later day hoped would nestle in the warmth of his manly bosom. Realizing, like Jacob of old, that he had not been fairly dealt with, he concluded to lay hands on what he could, and drawing out the $500 in the bank, put it in his pocket, and shaking the dust of the home of his faithless one from his feet, and sneezing the accumulated and now offensive odors of her father's cheese from his clouded brain, he retired to Jersey to dye.

Such is the story of August, and he claims that marriage with the daughter of plaintiff was among not the least of the advantages held out to him by the latter to induce him to become his partner in business. On the part of plaintiff the love story is told in another form, the claim being that defendant entered into the copartnership voluntarily, without any inducements on the part of plaintiff connected with the marriage of his daughter or otherwise, although as plaintiff has since learned, the idea of being near the idol of his affections, and the hope that they would some day ripen into marriage, were probably among the inducements to a copartnership in defendant's own mind.

No receiver being asked for to take charge of the fair one who has evidently—innocently perhaps—been the cause of the litigation, Judge Larremore held that he could not take into consideration those portions of the affidavits relating to her custody. As to the partnership property, he had no doubt it should be taken care of pending the settlement of the relative rights of the partners, and he therefore appointed Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., receiver, to take charge of it.

Mr. Jarvis has already been put in possession of the stock in trade, and, having had a casual glimpse of the fair disturber of the peace of August Rath, pronounces her well worthy a knightly contest, either now or in "the age of the cloth of gold."

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 222.—*Grandin, Administrator of Piatt, vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—In this case Piatt, in 1814, contracted with the Secretary of War to furnish rations for the Northwestern Army in the then war at twenty cents per ration. After part performance, the Government owing him $210,000 as alleged, which it could not pay, he entered into a parol agreement with the Secretary to continue the furnishing of rations, to be paid for when the Government was able to appropriate the funds to do it, at such rates as the rations were reasonably worth at the time of purchase, the Secretary assuring him that he would be paid, and he proceeding upon the faith of those assurances. At the close of the service he had a large claim against the Government, having been paid a portion of what was due him on the basis of the original contract. Piatt had been a disbursing officer of the Government and retained some $48,000, for which, during the pendency of his claim in 1820, he was arrested and put in jail limits in the district. In that year Congress passed an act authorizing a settlement of his claim on just and equitable principles, but limited any payment to him to the sum he then owed the Government. The accounting officers, under this act, proceeded to settle his accounts, and found due him over and above the sum he owed the Government, the further sum of $63,000. He was, however, allowed only an amount equal to his debt to the Government which was placed to his credit, and his accounts were adjusted. But afterward, in 1824, another act was passed authorizing the payment to his legal representatives of the balance of $63,000. His legal representatives still claim $131,000, alleging that all his accounts were not adjusted under the act of 1820; that there are various matters which have never been taken into consideration. The Court of Claims so found, but held that the act of 1820 was intended to be a settlement of the claim, and that it must be regarded as such. It is here contended that it cannot be so regarded, as it directed the account "to be settled on just and equitable principles," and yet limited the payment to a sum vastly smaller than such a settlement would make it. The fact that Congress in 1824 ordered a further payment is also urged as a legislative construction of the act of 1820, adverse to the decision below. The Government maintains the position of the court below, and asserts that as the original appropriation under the act of 1820 was accepted by Piatt without protest, it was a settlement that concluded him. The same argument was made in reference to the act of 1824 as applicable to the representatives.

Thomas Wilson for appellant; the Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General for Government.

AN EMPLOYMENT SWINDLER'S SENTENCE.

Jacob H. Stone, convicted of the larceny of $50 from a German named Harry Brown, whom the swindler pretended to furnish lucrative employment at the office No. 173 Bleecker street, was called up for sentence yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Mr. John O. Mott, counsel for the prisoner, moved for a new trial on the ground that no larceny had been proved, Brown having simply deposited the $50 with Stone as security. Judge Sutherland, after an elaborate opinion on the subject of larcenies by trick and device, denied the motion. District Attorney Nolan, in moving for sentence, said that he had in his possession some fifty letters showing that Stone was a well-known employment swindler, who advertised extensively for copyists and others for the purpose of fleecing them. Stone, who said he came on from Massachusetts a few months since, and was employed as a canvasser for several publishing houses in this City, was sent to State Prison for three years.

THE HOLMES BREACH OF PROMISE.

THE CASE OPENED IN MARINE COURT—THE PLAINTIFF'S TESTIMONY GIVEN—MOTION TO DISMISS THE COMPLAINT DENIED—DAMAGING ADMISSIONS BY THE DEFENCE.

The breach of promise suit of Miss May Chamberlayne against John Bute Holmes, for $50,000 damages, has occupied the time of the Marine Court, Judge Spaulding presiding, for the past two days. The case has apparently attracted a great deal of attention, for the court-room has been crowded with interested auditors. The plaintiff and defendant were both in court, and were the centre of observation. Mr. Spellissy delivered the opening speech for the prosecution. After reciting the story of Mr. Holmes' courtship and defection, mainly as it appeared in the columns of THE TIMES several weeks ago, he descanted in bitter terms upon the recent attempt of the defendant to blacken the plaintiff's character, and claimed that exemplary damages should be given. Such a penalty should be imposed as would cripple him from repeating his wrong, and would be to him every day of his life a reminder of the crime he had committed. Miss Chamberlayne was the first witness. She told her story in a plain, straightforward manner, and Gen. Chatfield failed to break down her testimony, even in the unimportant particulars.

The next witness called was Col. W. R. W. Chambers, who swore that he read the letter of Holmes to the plaintiff, commencing, "My dear wife," within one minute of its reception, and that it has not been tampered with, as is charged in the defendant's answer. The court here adjourned until yesterday morning.

Mrs. Secore was the first witness called. She testified that she is the widow of Dr. Secore; that she and her husband were present at the birth of the plaintiff in 1859; that she has known the plaintiff all her life, and was acquainted with her father, who was a lawyer at Mount Upton; that plaintiff's family was among the oldest and best in the State.

The plaintiff's case then rested, and Mr. Chatfield moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that it had been proved that the defendant had married the plaintiff, and that therefore there was no cause of action for breach of promise of marriage. Mr. Spellissy replied on behalf of the plaintiff, showing that the testimony on the point was that the plaintiff did not regard the ceremony alluded to as a marriage, and had so informed the defendant, and subsequently refused to live with him as his wife. He also called attention to the fact that the answer of the defendant was a general denial of any marriage, or promise of marriage, on his part.

The motion was denied, and Mr. Chatfield opened for the defense. He said that he did not propose to try to impeach the plaintiff's character for chastity.

His first witness was the defendant, John Bute Holmes. He testified that he had not seen the plaintiff in 1870, as testified to by her; that the first time he saw her was in October, 1874, when she was brought to his office and introduced to him by her mother. He denied that he ever had promised to marry her, or had ever any intention of doing so. The "mock marriage" alluded to he accounted for by saying that it was performed at the plaintiff's request in order to give him the color of authority to take her from the control of her mother, whose influence over her he considered pernicious. The letter given in evidence commencing "My dear wife," he explained as written at the plaintiff's solicitation for the purpose of preventing comment upon the fact of his paying her board, as he proposed doing at the time.

On cross-examination he admitted having made a conditional promise to marry the plaintiff, but that the time appointed for its fulfillment had not arrived when the present suit was brought. He admitted that he had been convicted of manslaughter and of forgery, but stated that both convictions were unjust, and were procured by perjured testimony and packed juries, and that he was pardoned after having served five years on the conviction for forgery. He also admitted that he had paid George H. Graham $25 on his making the affidavit impeaching the plaintiff's character for chastity, and added that he knew nothing of the affiant and could not procure his attendance.

Mrs. Haskill, a boarding-house keeper, who declined to state where she lived last year, testified that the plaintiff admitted to her that she did not know the defendant till 1874.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned to Monday, at 10 A. M.

COURT NOTES.

Two lads, named Joseph Edwards and Bernard Gorman, charged with stealing three bags of oats from the store of Oscar T. Marshall, No. 1,391 Third avenue, on the 6th of February, pleaded guilty to petit larceny in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Court of General Sessions adjourned over from yesterday until Tuesday, when it will convene to receive the indictments from the Grand Jury and then adjourn for the term. The Petit Jurors have been discharged from further attendance. During the recess the court-room will be newly carpeted and receive a much-needed cleansing and renovation.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Nolan accepted a plea of attempted grand larceny from William Pearsall, aged nineteen, a tinsmith, living at Williamsburg, who, on the 9th inst., stole clothing valued at $57 50, the property of Robert Speitow, No. 304 Henry street. The prisoner was sent to State Prison for two years.

Robert Rellstab, a lad of seventeen, who, on the 12th of February, broke into the unoccupied house No. 230 East Broadway and stole therefrom a quantity of lead pipe valued at $25, pleaded guilty to an attempted burglary in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Walter Coleman (jointly indicted with one Hastings, already convicted,) was charged with breaking into the grocery store of Robert Cunningham, at No. 113 Mott street, on the 4th of November last, and stealing therefrom clothing valued at $41. The prisoner was found guilty of petit larceny, and sent to the Penitentiary for five months.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—In Court of Appeals Friday, March 26:

No. 148.—*John G. Frazier, respondent, vs. Hugh McCloskey, appellant.*—Submitted.

No. 150.—*Fisk Pavement and Flagging Company, respondent, vs. Charles Evans, appellant.*—Argued by B. E. Valentine for appellant, and submitted for respondent.

No. 151.—*Daniel Gallagher, respondent, vs. William B. Nichols, appellant.*—Argued by Effingham H. Nichols, of counsel for appellant, and by N. C. Nook, for respondent.

No. 303.—*Thomas Gill et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error.*—Argued by Peter Mitchell, of counsel for plaintiffs in error, and by B. K. Phelps for the people.

No. 305.—*The People, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Duncan D. Templeton, defendant in error.*—Argued by B. K. Phelps, District Attorney, for the people, and by John D. Townsend for defendant in error.

Proclamation made, and court adjourned to Monday, March 29, 1875.

HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) COURT OF SESSIONS.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday, John Mulvihill, who was convicted some weeks ago of an assault with intent to kill Freeholder Ruh, was sentenced to two years in State Prison. On motion of Charles H. Winfield, the trial of Alexander Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City, was postponed until the May term. In support of the motion, counsel argued that there were two counts in the indictment charging Hamilton with having abstracted bonds from the city Treasury, and the question of whether he was legally in custody of said bonds was now before the Supreme Court. On the decision of the court on this question will depend whether the indictment can be maintained on those counts. In granting the motion the court acknowledged the force of the counselor's argument.

Michael Gilligan, who is under indictment for manslaughter in being concerned in the killing of William Livingston, was admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000.

Charles H. Bullis was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,500 to answer a charge of forging a check for $675 and attempting to have it cashed at the Hudson County National Bank, in Jersey City.

In the case of Freeholder Londrigan, of Hoboken, who is under indictment for malfeasance in office, District Attorney Garrettson entered a nolle prosequi, saying that if the offense was committed at all it was committed in New-York, and, therefore, out of the jurisdiction of the court.

Daniel Brown, who was convicted of an assault and battery on William Harris, an atrocious assault and battery on Charles Baver, and who pleaded guilty to an assault on Officer Jackson, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

THE NEW REGULATION IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—At a meeting of the Bar, held in the court-room of the Court of Appeals, at the City of Albany, on the morning of March 25, 1875, Hon. George F. Comstock was called to the chair, and E. O. Perrin, Esq., was appointed Secretary, whereupon the following resolution, moved by David Dudley Field, Esq., and seconded by Effingham H. Nichols and B. K. Phelps, Esqs., was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of this court, and as indicative of the veneration at all times due to justice, the crier of this court be requested from this time forth to announce the entrance to the court-room of the Chief Justice and his associates, and that the members of the Bar present rise and remain standing until the Chief Justice and his associates are seated.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, March 26—P. M.

There was a very general observance of Good Friday in Wall street to-day. The Stock and Gold Exchanges were closed, and business was suspended as far as it could be under the circumstances. The banks were opened, the day not being a legal holiday, and the bankers also kept their offices open for the payment of drafts if any should be presented. In the money market there was some little business at 4 ⅌ cent. on call, but as a general thing all monetary affairs for the day were arranged on Thursday. Some of the banks report an influx of currency from the East and West, which is a little unusual just preceding the 1st of April settlements in the interior. This movement indicates ease outside of New-York and, in so much, is important. In the foreign exchanges there was nothing new, and the business was limited to small purchases by some merchants to remit by Saturday's mail. The rates over the counter remain at $4 82½ and $4 86½ for prime bankers' long and short sterling, but these rates are shaded somewhat for actual business. There were some unimportant transactions in Gold at 116 to 116⅛, and a slight consideration was paid for the use of Gold by some parties who wanted the coin to-day. There was more inquiry for Government Bonds from some of the German bankers, at full prices, but no large transactions took place. The Customs receipts to-day were $251,000, and the Assistant Treasurer paid out $26,000 for interest and $86,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds. The imports of dry goods for the week were $1,958,049, and the amount marketed $2,051,964. There was no business whatever in stocks, and very few of the brokers put in an appearance on the street.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific (San Joaquin branch) Railroad, due April 1, will be paid at the office of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, and the coupons of the company's Land Bonds, due same date, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 9 Nassau street and at No. 11 Pine street, in this City. At these two offices will also be paid the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad, (of California,) due the 1st proximo.

The Providence and Boston (Stonington) Railroad Company announce that a dividend of *Two and a half ⅌ cent.*, out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid on the 10th of April next, by Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., 12 WALL st., dealers in stock privileges. Comprehensive explanatory circulars mailed gratuitously, containing prices all stocks sold at the Exchange.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 26, 1875.

Good Friday this year has been observed even more generally than heretofore as a holiday, though not legally made such. All the prominent commercial centres were closed to-day. Business in the wholesale line was unimportant as to amount, and indicative of no material alteration as to values. Merchants who were obliged to keep their stores and offices open and a clerical force in attendance, to be prepared for business necessities, such as honoring drafts, meeting maturing notes, &c., complained of the embarrassments and annoyances incidental to any day that is not strictly a legal holiday, though popularly given up to religious exercises.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, 94c., spot; 94⅝c., April; 99⅛c., May; 99¾c. bid for June; No. 3 Spring, 91c.; Rejected, 84c. Corn lower and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 67⅜c.@67½c., spot or April; 76⅜c. bid for May; 75¼c. bid for June; Rejected, 65½c. Oats opened dull, but closed active; No. 2, 53c., fresh, spot; 55½c. bid for April; 59c.@59⅛c., May. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2 Spring, $1 05, spot; $1 02@$1 02½, April. Pork dull and declining at $19 95@$20, spot or April; $20 20, May; $20 80, June. Lard advanced and in fair demand at $13 85@$13 87½, spot or April; $14 02½@$14 05, May. Whisky, $1 12. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 105,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 76,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. At the call of the board in the afternoon: Wheat higher at 95¼c., April; 99¾c., May; $1 00⅜, June. Corn higher; 67⅞c.@68c., April; 76¼c., May. Oats steady. Pork firmer at $20 22½, May. Lard nominal.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—Flour firm; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; do. Extra, $5@$5 12. Wheat firm; No. 1 Amber Western, $1 30@$1 32; No. 2 do., $1 26@$1 27; Mixed do., $1 26; No. 1 Red Western, $1 26; No. 2 do., $1 25½; Pennsylvania Red, $1 24@$1 25½; Red Maryland, $1 23@$1 33; Amber do., $1 33@$1 35; White do., $1 25@$1 35; No. 2 Red Western Spring, $1 16@$1 17. Corn buoyant; strong; White Southern, 84c.@85c.; Yellow do., 84c.; Western Mixed, 84½c. Oats dull; unchanged. Rye firmer at $1@$1 06. Hay dull; unchanged. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $20 50@$21. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c. Bacon steady, fairly active; Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c. Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard, 14c.@14¼c. Butter dull and weak; good to extra fine Western Tubs and Rolls, 18c.@22c. Petroleum dull; nominally, 7c.@7⅛c. Coffee dull; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 15¼c.@17¾c. Whisky firm at $1 15.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat easier; a shade off for Fall; Spring higher; No. 2 Red, $1 12¾@$1 13¼; No. 2 Spring, 95c.@96½c. Corn declining; No. 2 Mixed, 69c.@70½c. Oats easier; No. 2 63c.@64c. Barley and Rye dull; not enough doing to make a market. Whisky quiet at $1 10. Pork dull; $20 75 asked; $20 50 bid, cash; sales at $20, April; 20 50, May and June; $21, July. Dry-salted Meats quiet; only a limited jobbing demand. Bacon firm, unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard firm at 13⅜c. Live Hogs declining; shippers, $6@$6 50; Bacon, $6 50@$7; good to extra, $7 25@$8. Cattle quiet, unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 43,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, March 26.—Flour firmer, scarce. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 01½; No. 2 do. 94¾c.; cash and April; 99½c., May. Oats in good demand, firm; No. 2, 54c. Corn declining, demoralized; No. 2 Mixed closed dull at 68½c. Rye very scarce, higher; No. 1, in store, $1 06. Barley nominally lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 08; No. 3 do., nominally 91c. Provisions nominal. Mess Pork, $19 90, cash; $20 15@$20 20, May. Sweet Pickled Hams steady at 10¾c.@11½c. Dry Salted Meats—Shoulders, firm at 7½c.@7¾c., loose; Middles, 10¼c.@10⅜c., boxed. Prime Lard firm; Steam, 13⅞c.@14c.; Kettle, 14½c. Receipts—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 51,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, March 26.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 21¾; White Michigan, $1 18; Amber do., $1 14; April, $1 14½; May, $1 17½; June, $1 19; No. 1 Red, $1 16¼; No. 2 do., $1 13½@$1 14; June, $1 18; No. 3 Red, $1 09; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 14½. Corn steady; High Mixed, 72½c.; April, 73c.; May, 75c.; June, 75½c.; Low Mixed, 72c.; no grade, 71½c. Oats a shade higher; No. 1, 62c.; No. 2, 60c.; White, 63c.; Michigan, 60c. Clover-seed, $6 45@$7. Receipts—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels.

BOSTON, March 26.—Flour quiet and firm, with a good demand; sales, Western Superfine at $4 25@$4 50; common Extras, $5 25@$5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 25@$6 25; White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 50@$6 25; Illinois, $5 75@$7; St. Louis, $5 75@$7. Southern Flour firm at $5@$8 for common Extras and choice Family; fancy Minnesota brands, $7@$8. Corn firm at 89c.@91c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 70c.@75c. for Mixed and White. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $30@$33. Receipts—Flour, 1,984 bbls.; Corn, 18,258 bushels; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 9,500 bushels; Shorts, 1,800 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Wool steady; supply light; sales of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 55c.@56c.; X, 55c.@56c.; Medium, 56c.@57c.; Coarse, 52c.; New-York, Indiana, and Western, Fine, 49c.@52c.; Medium, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, 50c.@52c.; Combing Washed, 65c.@67c.; Combing Unwashed, 45c.@46c.; Canada Combing, 65c.@67c.; Fine Unwashed, 35c.@37½c.; Coarse and Medium Unwashed, 40c.@44c.; Tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado Washed, 28c.@32c.; Colorado Unwashed, 22c.@25c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 45c.@50c.; Texas Fine and Medium, 28c.@35c.; Texas Coarse, 21c.@25c.; California not quoted.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; Red, $1 10@$1 15. Corn quiet but firm at 68c.@70c. Oats firmer, higher at 60c.@64c. Rye steady at $1 10. Barley quiet, unchanged. Dressed Hogs active and higher. Clover-seed firm at 11c.@11½c. Pork firm at $20 50@$20 75. Lard steady; Steam, 13⅞c.@14c.; Kettle, 14½c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Whisky steady at $1 11. Live Hogs quiet, unchanged; receipts all of low grades; good qualities in demand at full prices.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 26.—Flour steady; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $6 75 for White Winter, and $7 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 20; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 30; Extra do., $1 35. Barley steady; sales, 5,000 Canada at $1 40; the stock of Barley held in bond here to-day is 63,000 bushels. Corn-meal—$34 for Bolted and $33 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $32, ⅌ ton.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 26.—Receipts, all through shipments—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. The market was generally quiet. Although not a public religious holiday, there were but few dealers on the Central Wharf. Grain and Flour held firm. Pork, Lard, and Seeds nominally unchanged. Five cars of new Corn changed hands at 79½c., on track, and 80c. in store; late yesterday's sales, 5,000 bushels Sheboygan Wheat at $1 12; 2,000 bushels Amber Winter at $1 17.

LOUISVILLE, March 26.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 66c.@68c. Oats steady at 64c.@65c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions, advancing tendency, strong. Pork, $20 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11c. and 11⅜c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c. and 12⅝c., packed. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@13½c. Prime Lard—Steam, 14¼c.; Tierce, 15c.; Keg, 16c. Bagging firm at 12½c.@13c.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—Wheat more active; sales, four cars No. 1 Amber State at $1 25; five cars White Michigan at $1 36. Rye fluctuating at 95c.@96½c. Oats quiet; sales, two cars No. 1 White State at 70c. Corn lower. Barley firm and in fair demand; sales, 5,000 bushels Canada at $1 50. Malt, steady.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn advanced; in fair demand at 67½c.@69c. Oats steady at 58c.@59c. Rye, $1 05. Barley quiet and unchanged. Meats quiet, firm, and unchanged. Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 26.—Spirits of Turpentine nominally 32c. Resin nominally $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine firm at $1 50 for Hard, $2 40 for Yellow Dip; $2 40 for Virgin. Tar dull at $1 35.

CLEVELAND, March 26.—The market for all articles is unchanged.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 26, 1875.

There was a fair trade in Beeves on this forenoon; arrivals were moderate and quality generally fair. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 10¼c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ to 7¾ cwt., on 56 to 57 ℔. net. Milch Cows sold at $52@$79 ⅌ head, Calves included. Smooth quality Veals sold at 9c.@10¼c. ⅌ ℔. Trade in Sheep was slow, at, however, a fair rate; flocks sold generally in entire car-loads, prices being $6 81@$8 ⅌ cwt.; quality from fair to good; arrivals light. No Live Hogs on sale, City Dressed, hampered by light rates, being sold at 10c.@10⅛c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 20 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; 38 Common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., with 50c. off ⅌ head, weight 6¼ cwt.; 71 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 34 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt., scant; 51 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 34 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 64 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 34 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 15 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. W. Thompson held on sale for self and Coon 13 Illinois Steers. S. Moses sold for self 34 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6 cwt. to 6¾ cwt.; 31 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 16 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 74 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., with 50c. off ⅌ head, weight 6¼ cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt., strong; 48 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 on per head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 15 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., with $1 off ⅌ head. Held on sale 3 cars of horned Cattle.

At Forty-eighth Street Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 211 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,360 ℔., at $6 81 ⅌ cwt.; 179 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,030 ℔., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 96 Ohio Sheep, weight 11,350 ℔., at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 195 Ohio Sheep, weight 22,740 ℔., at 8c. ⅌ ℔. and $15 off the lot; 318 State Sheep, weight 34,040 ℔., at 8c. ⅌ ℔. J. Kirby sold 88 Ohio Sheep, weight 7,770 ℔., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 176 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,610 ℔., at 7⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; 112 Ohio Sheep, weight 13,410 ℔., at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔. S. McGraw sold 2 State Veals, weight 250 ℔., at 9c. ⅌ ℔.; 3 State Veals, weight 410 ℔., at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—There were no sales on this forenoon. Judd & Buckingham had due 3 cars of Sheep.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Sixtieth Street Yards—694 head of Horned Cattle, 1 Cow, 186 Veals and Calves, 50 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—5,378 Sheep, 15 Cows, 1 Veal.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards—1,839 Hogs, with 3 cars of Sheep due.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 26.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,020 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 10,778 head, or 634 cars, against 541 cars for the same time last week, and 467 cars for the same time last year. There was no market to-day. Last receipts were through consignments. The yards were bare, and there were not sufficient sales to report for quotations. Cows and Calves—The receipts of Cows of all kinds this week were about 30 cars; demand quite active; all offerings were readily disposed of at from $25 to $45 ⅌ head; some few choice new Milch Cows and Springers at from $48 to $52 ⅌ head. About 200 head Calves were received and disposed of during the week. The majority were of common quality; demand active; all offerings sold readily. We quote good Veal Calves from $6 to $10 ⅌ head, common Bob Calves, from six to ten days sold, $3 to $5 ⅌ head. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,200 head, 6 cars through consignments; the balance is in the yards for sale, making the total supply for the week 13,800 head, against 12,800 head for the same time last week, and 13,000 head for the same time last year. The market opened dull; only 57 head were disposed of. Owners are holding at strong yesterday's prices, Eastern purchasers demanding a decline. Those now in the yards for sale will probably be shipped in first hands. Hogs—Receipts, 3,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,400 head, against 9,100 head for the same time last week, and 15,200 for the same time last year. The market opened dull and slow; sales comprise about 500 head, leaving 3 cars in the yards to operate with, 2,300 head of late receipts being through consignments. We quote Yorkers, $7 50@$7 65; heavy Hogs, $7 75@$8; good prime Hogs would bring a shade higher prices.

ALBANY, March 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 414 cars, against 341 cars last week; market opened very tame, but became more active; the average quality was inferior; good Beeves scarce; prices ½c.@¼c. ⅌ ℔. higher. Sheep—Receipts, 78 cars, against 58 cars for last week; the average quality was good; common to fair, 6c.@6½c.; fair to good, 6½c.@7c.; good to choice, 7½c.@8c., and extra choice nominally 8⅛c.@8¼c. ⅌ ℔. Working Oxen—Six yoke were on the market and 4 sold at 6½c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔. Milch Cows with only a nominal offering and trade; the prices are without change; ordinary to good, $40@$65 ⅌ head. Calves—Sales, 45 head, (the entire offerings,) averaging 135 ℔. to local butchers at 9c. ⅌ ℔.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Cattle fairly active for good grades, and prices steady; receipts, 2,000 head; sales choice Steers, $5 62½@$6; extra, $6 05@$6 50; stockers, $3 50@$4 65; shipments, 2,400 head. Live Hogs in good demand; firmer and higher for extra; receipts, 8,000 head; sales one lot extra, $8 50; common to medium, $7@$7 30; interior, $6@$6 50; shipments, 9,000. Sheep dull and weak, irregular; receipts, 1,200 head; sales of poor to medium, $4@$5 50; good to choice, $5 75@$6 75.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

The number of prisoners brought before the presiding Justices at both Jefferson and Essex Market Police Courts, yesterday morning, showed a marked falling off from the business of other mornings. The charges preferred consisted principally of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. There was no afternoon session held at either court.

A number of officers of the Fourth Precinct made a descent on Thursday night on a disorderly house at No. 95 Cherry street and arrested Charles Harris, the proprietor, and about twenty of the inmates. Harris was held to answer yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, and the others were discharged with a warning.

Three boys, named James Hynes, Frank Shea, and John Cullen, on Thursday afternoon picked the pocket of Mrs. Rebecca Gilbert, of No. 435 Third avenue, while she was passing through Sixty-first street, and took from a portemonnaie containing $18. The thieves were yesterday committed for trial, in default of $1,000 bail each, by Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court. One of the accused, Hynes, confessed his guilt.

About a year ago James McLaughlin deserted the woman with whom he had for four years previously lived, and who had borne him two children. He was next heard from in Ireland, where he married another woman, whom he a short time ago brought to this country, and, of course, deserted. McLaughlin then sought to renew his relations with Margaret Kane, the mother of his children. Failing in this, he attempted to get possession of the children. In this scheme he was also repulsed, and on Thursday night he visited Margaret's apartments, at No. 204 East Twenty-sixth street, and smashed the furniture and assaulted her. He was yesterday committed to the island for six months by Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court.

SEQUEL OF THE STOCKVIS VERDICT.

A member of the jury which investigated the case of Mr. Stockvis yesterday called upon Mr. Cunningham, the keeper of the prison in the Fifty-seventh street Court-house, to express his astonishment at the action of Coroner Kessler in causing the arrest of Dr. Jayne, Surgeon of the Work-house, and Mr. Cunningham, and to assure him of the sympathy of the other jurors. The members of the jury are soon to meet for the purpose of taking steps toward exculpating Dr. Jane and Mr. Cunningham from the charges laid against them by the Coroner. At this meeting some curious developments tending to explain Coroner Kessler's zeal are promised. The verdict rendered by the jury, they contend, was intended to censure the system now in vogue in Police Courts and prisons, and not to arraign those officials charged with its execution.

THE SPIDER AND THE FLY.

As Leopold Frank, of No. 8 Beach street, was walking on Broadway on Dec. 10, 1874, he was met by Martin Phillips, with whom he entered into conversation. Phillips, who is a man of plausible manners and gentlemanly address, informed Frank that he was a "dealer" in a faro bank at No. 856 Broadway, and was then in somewhat straitened circumstances. He also, in a very confidential manner, told Frank that if he would come in and play faro he [Phillips] would "turn up" the cards so that Frank would win nearly every time, on condition that Frank should "divide his winnings" with him. Frank went, and it turned out that Phillips' "turn-up" turned $500 out of, instead of into, Frank's pocket. Phillips gave $500 bail yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, Samuel Piser becoming his surety.

GEORGE PEMBERTON, THE EAST BOSTON MURDERER, COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

BOSTON, Mass., March 26.—George Pemberton, the accused murderer of Mrs. Bingham, was arraigned, in the East Boston Municipal Court at 12 M., to-day, and fully committed for murder. An immense crowd was in attendance, and the prisoner was escorted to and from the court room by a guard of sixty police. Intense excitement exists in East Boston, and a strong inclination to appeal to lynch law seemed to pervade the masses.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans.—Mr. John Parsede, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Big Bonanza.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun.—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—Davy Crockett.—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Forsberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass. Matinee at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Matinée at 1:30.—Marie Antoinette.—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Henry V.—Mr. George Rignold Mr. Frederick Thorne, Miss Berthe Girardin Matinee at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinee at 2.

ROBINSON HALL.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Georgia Minstrels. Matinée.

COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of Paris by Night—Operettas—Sketches. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

We beg to state that to-morrow we shall begin the publication of a new story by William Black, *author of "A Princess of Thule," "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," and other popular works, entitled*

"THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS."

This story has been written expressly for The New-York Times, *Sunday Edition, and will be completed in three or four parts. It will be found one of the most attractive tales the author has ever written.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

It is evident that Gov. Tilden will have about one-half of the "leading men" in his own party opposed to him in his raid upon the Canal Ring. From the Democratic Speaker of the Assembly downward, the party managers of the second rank are dead against him. Nevertheless, he will win, because he is on the right side. For a time he will be praised, and after that he will be abused all round. All Jarvis Lord's cries about Mr. Tilden's motives in making this attack will fall at present upon deaf ears. But some of the mud will stick, and before very long Mr. Tilden will find his enemies more powerful and more active than his friends. A man who attempts to break down an abuse of long standing creates many bitter foes, and attracts few supporters; and lucky will it be for him if in the end the rogues whom he has brought to grief do not contrive to make out his character blacker than their own. That was a very wise warning of Coleridge: "Truth is a good dog; but beware of barking too close to the heels of an error, lest you get your brains kicked out." Mr. Tilden is barking close at the heels of a great fraud, and he will get much encouragement just now; plenty of people will spur him on; but when we are told that he looks for public gratitude after his work is done, we must dismiss it as an idle tale, for Mr. Tilden is a shrewd man, and knows perfectly well what sort of a world we are living in.

The results of the alterations in the postal laws ought to satisfy the managers of the Adams Express Company. In the first place, the stolen legislation will deprive the Government of a large part of the revenue which it had reason to expect from the Post Office Department. In the next place, it prevents people sending books by post, and forces that traffic into the express office. In the third place, it actually withdraws from the Government a large class of its own business, and compels that also to be done by express. Now, considering these results, will anyone say that the money laid out in dinner-giving at Washington by the Adams Express Company was thrown away? Or that the managers of that company went to Washington for naught this Winter?

We are very glad to find that a cry is coming up from all parts of the country for an end to be put to the Beecher trial. It is true that such a demand cannot have any effect on the course of the proceedings; the lawyers on each side will put in all the evidence they deem important, and if the Judge were to attempt to interfere with them, a pretty outcry there would be. It would instantly be proved—or alleged, all the same thing—that he had been "bought up." Still, we may be permitted to express a modest hope that the trial will come to an end before Midsummer. It began on the 12th of January, and here we are, enjoying our usual beautiful Spring weather, on the 27th of March. And how far has the trial progressed—half way? Perhaps Mr. Tracy has another extemporaneous "oration" set up in type, to be read off at a moment's notice. At any rate, we trust his little staff of anonymous letter-writers will not deluge us with threatening and abusive letters for making that suggestion. We have sufficient specimens of their skill already before us. Would it not be a convenience to all concerned if the jury would bring in a verdict of guilty at once against Theodore Tilton, and have done with it?

The Legislative action of the week on the Governor's Message in regard to the canals has produced the following results: The Assembly has intrusted to the Speaker the power of selecting a committee of investigation consisting of five members. Three of these will be Democrats and two Republicans. The Lieutenant Governor will select from the Senate a committee of three, consisting of two Republicans and one Democrat. The Joint Legislative Committee of Investigation will thus consist of four Republicans and four Democrats. Should Speaker McGuire consider himself bound to consult the interests of the Canal Ring in selecting the members of the House Committee, the Lieutenant Governor may be trusted to carry out the views of the Governor in the selection of the Senate Committee. At the worst, therefore, the public ought to have a good chance of securing a strong and trustworthy minority report as the result of the labors of the joint committee. Then, both the Senate and Assembly have agreed to give the Governor the power of naming a special commission, composed of citizens having a peculiar aptitude for unearthing the canal frauds. Only, the Senate has amended the Assembly resolution so as to make the commission consist of four, instead of three, members, and so as to require the Senate to confirm the Governor's nominations. The Assembly will, doubless, concur in these amendments, and then the machinery of investigation will be in working order. The legislative committee will have the power to send for persons and papers, but a special act will be needed to give the Governor's commission that power. The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly has undertaken the preparation of such a bill, and if they are in earnest on this matter, the bill may be ready and passed into law before the end of next week. Meanwhile, it may safely be assumed that the Governor will not be idle. He has gone deeper into this business than any committees are likely to do for some time, and with the aid of the Attorney General, he ought to be able to procure the indictment of some of the chief offenders before either of the investigating bodies are ready to report.

In our columns to-day will be found some fresh illustrations of the connection of the Lord family with canal contracts. As the evidences of fraud accumulate, Senator Lord certainly comes to the front as the Tweed of the Canal Ring, while his son appears as discharging some of the functions of the Ingersoll of the combination. Details will also be found of some very remarkable transactions involving forged interlineations of contracts in which Assemblyman Willard Johnson has been concerned. The more this matter is probed, the more numerous do the points of similarity appear between the methods of the Tweed Ring and its counterpart in the interior of the State. The fraudulent items of the New-York tax levies correspond to the extra allowances made under special laws for the benefit of canal contractors; the forged alterations of contract schedules belong to the same branch of swindling as the forged signatures which used to be appended to City vouchers under the auspices of Watson and Woodward. Tom Fields is a fugitive from justice on account of an offense which does not appear to differ very materially from those committed by the Lords, father and son, in regard to the Hand and Branan contracts, and Ingersoll's partner was sent to prison for acts somewhat similar to those performed for the benefit of Willard Johnson.

THE MANIA FOR STRIKES.

One of the most interesting facts in the history of the long period of depression and disaster through which the business community has been passing, is the number of strikes that have taken place. These illustrate very forcibly the unsatisfactory condition of the relations between employers and employed. At a time when the interests of both classes are, in reality, peculiarly connected, and when it is not only desirable but necessary for both that there should be the least possible friction, the employed have felt impelled to resort to the most extreme of all measures to protect themselves from their share of the general distress. The consequence, in nearly every case, has been that they have not only failed in carrying out the immediate purpose of their coercive measures, but they have inflicted great injury on their employers, on themselves, and on thousands who were involuntarily and helplessly involved with them. It is estimated that the strike of the Pittsburg puddlers, some seventeen hundred in number, compelled the idleness of nearly twenty thousand laborers, and produced a loss in the business of ten millions of dollars. Supposing that this estimate is an exaggerated one—of which we have no certain knowledge—it must still be obvious that the loss to innocent persons must have been very great. The strike in the coal mines along the line of the Reading Railroad is a case still more remarkable. This began on the 1st of January. It is still in force. It has already reduced many families to the verge of starvation. It must either fail of its immediate purpose, or it must produce an advance in the price of coal, that will satisfy the operators that they can afford to comply with the terms of the strikers. In the former case, the loss in wages will be very great, but will only cover a small part of the loss actually inflicted. The strike has been so strict and general, that in many collieries the operators have been unable to procure the labor necessary to keep their mines free from water, or to protect them against the injury, which is not only immensely expensive but very dangerous. It will cost large sums of money, and, in all probability, a number of human lives, to bring these mines into a condition where general labor can be resumed in them at any price. If the strikers succeed, not only the difference they claim in wages, but the cost of these repairs will have to be borne by the consumers. Who are the consumers? Directly or indirectly, they are laborers like the miners themselves. Every dollar added to the price of the manufacturer's coal, must, in the present condition of business, be mostly deducted from the wages of labor. Demand for manufactured goods is dull; competition is not only active but desperate. Both these influences tend to lower wages, and if this is resisted in the coal mines, the difference must be made up elsewhere. How certainly this is the case can be seen from the returns of the coal trade itself. The supply sent forward this year is less by more than half a million tons (573,222) than it was last year, which is a falling off of nearly twelve per cent. This is an approximate indication of the falling off in the demand for labor in manufactures, but that has been greater rather than less than here indicated, because the severe Winter has increased the domestic consumption of coal, and so far compensated for the reduced consumption in manufactures.

We need not here recite the strikes that have taken place in other trades during the past Winter. Our readers are sufficiently familiar with them. As a rule they have been failures, and the authors of them have suffered severely. We wish that we were able to say that they alone had suffered. These strikes show, as we have remarked, how very crude, unsatisfactory, and costly are the relations of labor and capital. Instead of co-operation, there is practical war. It may be, and intelligent men know that it is true, that labor and capital have at bottom a common interest, and that there is a common policy which those who control both could profitably pursue. But on the surface and for the present, nothing but a continual, irritating, costly conflict seems to be possible.

There is, of course, the encouraging reflection in this case, that the experience of all parties to the conflict tends to ultimate harmony. The first condition of that harmony is that it shall be plain on both sides that self-interest demands it, and the only way in which this can be accomplished is by experience. Discussion, based on recognized facts, will go a great ways, but the chief instruction must come in the time-honored school. In this light it cannot be denied that the recent strikes may prove lessons as valuable as they have been expensive.

THE TIME-SAVING WITNESS.

He has appeared at last. He testified in the Brooklyn trial on Thursday. He secured his civil rights under the Fifteenth Amendment and subsequent legislation of Congress, and his name is James Woodley. We have heard of the champion witness, the smart witness, the eloquent witness, and a great many others. But the time-saving witness has only just now appeared on the stand. Lawyers say that children, when they get over their first natural timidity, are the best witnesses. Their purpose is but to tell what they know, and they do not have to stop and think how their testimony will affect anybody. James, the ex-slave, is in some sense a child. As for the value of his testimony we know nothing; that is a question for the lawyers and the jury. But he was bent on saving time. He is the man we have been waiting for. The public, weary of the daily grind of the trial, has been waiting for him. So has the Judge, who thanked James for coming to the relief of the court in the matter of time-saving. Like a child, this infant of society saw nothing uncommon in the affectionate embraces of men and women. He thought it the usual thing among polite ladies and gentlemen. Like a child, he was bothered about explaining some little things, as, for instance, what printed proofs are; and with childlike affectation of knowing big words, he used them rather curiously.

This simple-minded witness really could not see why time should be wasted in going over a thing twice. Some of the witnesses seemed to enjoy that kind of pastime; and when they were permitted to retell their story, they gave it new embellishments. When the cross-examination reverted to a point which had once been discussed, James remarked with great simplicity, and some discouragement, "Why, I thought you were through with that." He could not understand why his persecutor should wish more light on the subject, and he gave his own view of the trouble by saying, "Well, you have got two or three things mixed up together." He had his own idea of how the case should be conducted, and very decidedly said that any further questions in that direction would take up too much time, and that he had answered all that was really necessary. Even the cross-examiner had to laugh at the quiet home-thrust, which would have been impertinent if the witness were not so childlike and bland. People who read the reports of the trial know to what a dreary waste of interrogatories and debate a simple question sometimes leads. James' brief experience has evidently taught him something, child though he is. When remonstrated with for declining to answer a question, he demurred argumentatively: "Then you will probably have a thousand other such questions." Of course, we need not say that James had no right to argue the case with the counsel. He could appeal to the court; and the court sustained him when he put in a reasonable plea in his own behalf. And when this time-saving witness resented inquiry into his private affairs, the counsel showed him mercy, and would not ask him about money affairs, which James would not tell his own wife—if he had one.

It is evident that some witnesses in this singular trial think it necessary to prepare laboriously beforehand. Some have made artificial memory for themselves, and one at least, who has not yet testified, is said to have put himself into the hands of a teacher of elocution and facial expression. Others have complained of their lack of experience in the witness-box, as though one should have a thorough seasoning in the courts before he is made an accomplished witness. Of course, an ingenious lawer will try to confuse a witness, and he will succeed if the witness has nothing to say, and is only attempting to say something prepared for the purpose. A child, with its own simple story to tell, cannot be confused. James, with his artless impatience over the bother and waste of time, was not confused. If he reads the newspaper reports, he has seen how swift and smart witnesses make infinite trouble for themselves. This child of larger growth went on the stand determined to have no nonsense, and to be the cause of none from others. And when he had finished, he had finished. The lawyers got nothing more from him. "We have got through with that," was all he had to say. Some witnesses, as if the trial had a century to run, were so enamored of their own performance that they felt compelled to go back to the stand and make a supplementary statement. When James was dismissed, with great alacrity he stepped down and out. We hope the example of this humble son of Africa will be taken to heart by those who may come after him. It is not eloquence, elocution, smartness, or sarcasm that the court and counsel want. It is an unvarnished and plain story of what the witness knows—no more and no less. When people begin to think of "making an impression" on the witness-stand, they miss it, unless the truth they have to tell is impressive. Those who want to tell more or less than they know invariably come to grief, or leave behind them an impression which discredits their testimony. It seems to be the hardest thing in the world for some people to say, "I really don't know," and so they go stumbling on with vague surmises and guesses at truth. No wonder they get into trouble, become confused and chagrined, make themselves ridiculous, and, when in the witness-box, waste time.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

The question has been asked by a correspondent, describing himself as "having a moderate income," why building and loan associations cannot be started in New-York among the working people as well as in Philadelphia. It is well known that in the latter city there are some six hundred of these associations, with an aggregate capital, it is reported, of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. These societies in Philadelphia have been exceedingly successful, and have enabled the working classes, to an unexampled degree, to own their own houses. The remarkable thing about them in that city is that they have been invented and carried out by the working men themselves, and probably for that reason have been so economical and profitable. Thus far nothing has been attempted in New-York in imitation of the Pennsylvania associations; but in Massachusetts, Hon. Josiah Quincy, who has had a great interest in the subject, has presented a petition to the Legislature, and the committee of the Senate to whom it was referred has proposed an act for incorporating "Mutual Savings, Loan, and Building Corporations," modeled after the general Pennsylvania law. According to this act, any number of persons may constitute a corporation for the purpose of accumulating the savings of its members, paid in by fixed periodical installments, and the lending of such funds so accumulated to its members. The object of all such corporations is defined to be "the accumulation of capital in money derived from the savings of accumulations by the members." No association, however, is allowed to accumulate more than one million dollars, which shall be divided into five thousand shares of two hundred dollars each, and these shares may be issued in quarterly, half yearly, or yearly series, as the Board of Directors may determine.

The capital so saved and accumulated may be lent to the members who shall desire to anticipate the ultimate value of their shares, and who can give good security for the payment of interest. The loans are to be offered to the shareholders at a public meeting, and preference is to be given to the highest bid, but no loan made to a shareholder bidding the highest premium is to be beyond the amount of $200 for each share held. All loans and advances must be made by bond and mortgage on real estate, accompanied by a transfer and pledge of the shares. When the time of the "series" runs out and the profits on each share have brought it up to the value of $200, then all loans by the association to the shareholders shall be considered as canceled up to that amount; if no loans have been made, the shareholder receives his money in full. In case a shareholder shall neglect to offer security for a loan, or offers security not approved by the Board of Directors, his right to such a loan is forfeited for the time being, and he is charged with one month's interest and one month's premium, together with all expenses incurred. In case of non-payment by borrowing shareholders of monthly dues and interest and premiums on loans, such borrowers are charged with these as debts, and their value is collected from the value of the shares standing to the credit of the borrower.

Shareholders, however, are protected by being allowed to withdraw at any time, upon giving thirty days' notice. In that case a stockholder is entitled to receive back the amount of dues paid in by him, together with such proportion of profit per share as had been adjusted at the settlement. The association, however, is protected by its being forbidden to withdraw at one time more than half the funds in the treasury without the consent of the Board of Directors.

It is not necessary to describe the other features of the Massachusetts law, since they are substantially the same as those of the Pennsylvania act, which have already been described in these columns. Any number of such laws may be passed, and nominal "building associations" be incorporated, but this by no means insures the success which has followed these efforts in Philadelphia. Great economical results of this kind grow naturally from the circumstances. Probably in every new Building Association in Philadelphia, there are some two or three leading members who have been trained in other associations. They have learned there the art of organizing, of lending money on the best security, and of carrying on a co-operative savings bank with the least expense. They already understand the business, which is a difficult one in itself, of lending money on real-estate security. They know the secret of the success of other associations, which consists in economy of management, rapid turning over of capital, and good judgment as to securities. The members, on the other hand, have also been trained by the experience of other associations. They have no ignorant prejudice against joining a co-operative building company, and they know that the large apparent interest and premium which they pay is in reality more than returned to them by the increased value of their shares. They have acquired confidence in co-operation, and confidence in the leadership of these associations. They accordingly throw in all the savings which they can command, and form a full capital for the company. Laboring men can use small loans in one way to great advantage—that is in building their own houses—for a laborer or mechanic puts upon his own building extra work, that is, he receives wages for his day's labor for others, and in addition builds for himself. His security, too, is the best, being his own real estate. The combined result, then, of many such loans and borrowings is that the laboring class are stimulated to prudence and economy, and that they finally attain possession of their own houses at no more expense than if they were paying rent. It would be an immense blessing to New-York if some of the experienced Philadelphia working men could start such an association here among their brethren.

A CAUTION TO TRAVELERS.

Spain is not directly in the route of most American travelers in Europe. But there are many who of recent years have turned aside a little from the plans laid down in the guide-books, to glean personally a little information amid the relics of Old Castile, and to see a country that is as full of historical interest as others in Europe which are better known. Recent events, too, have given a new and a peculiar prominence to "the Peninsula," and it is possible that more tourists than usual may be contemplating a short sojourn in the new realm of the young Alfonso. All such persons will do well to bear in mind that in consequence of outrages that have of late been perpetrated on strangers, especially at Santander, foreigners have adopted the precaution of not going about unarmed. It is declared that no foreigner is safe from summary arrest and imprisonment upon the most groundless suspicion which any member of the Police may choose to entertain. Imprisonment in Spain means also the grossest indignities and cruelty, while Spanish justice is one of those things which only a Spaniard can comprehend, and it is by no means sure that even he is always equal to it.

Repeated instances of arbitrary arrest have occurred within the last few months, but that which has led foreigners to undertake a little self-defense occurred in the city we have named, and well illustrates the risk which anybody will run who pays it a visit. The Captain of a foreign merchant steamer lying in the harbor was walking home with a friend, a Canadian, and after proceeding a short distance they were followed by some night watchmen, who presently touched them on the shoulders and requested them to accompany them to the town hall, and to register their names and addresses. This they did, but while the Canadian was writing his name he was struck several times on the face by a policeman, one of the blows nearly knocking him off his chair. The two foreigners were then hustled into a filthy cell and locked up, two watchmen with drawn swords guarding the doors. A few minutes later another watchman entered the cell, and, as the report states, gave the Captain "a severe cow-hiding." Upon this the prisoners thought it time to communicate with their Consul, and they accordingly sent a message to him. But instead of reaching its intended destination, it was taken to the acting Mayor. This official had the sense to see the blunder that had been committed, and he at once had the prisoners released, accompanying them to their hotel, and offering to come forward and give evidence of the brutality of the Police in the event of a complaint being lodged.

On the following day a complaint was lodged. The Consul had been communicated with and reparation was demanded. At first, a speedy and satistactory settlement was anticipated. The most favorable promises were made, and an immediate examination was appointed. But the Judge declined to hear both sides. The policemen swore that the Captain had received his beating before he was arrested. Several witnesses were at hand ready to disprove this statement, but the Judge would have nothing to do with them. He saw his way to a decision while one side was before him, and perhaps distrusted his ability to arrive at a decision after hearing both sides. So he gravely fined the Captain three dollars and costs.

What the nature of the offense was for which the penalty was inflicted did not appear. In another part of the city there had been on the evening of the arrest some public ceremonial going on under the sanction of the authorities, which had not passed off as quietly as was wished. And although our two foreigners were going peaceably home in quite another locality, and in total ignorance of what had been done elsewhere, the watchmen declared that they were suspicious characters, and accordingly inflicted upon them the brutality we have described.

The whole case is instructive. Spanish correspondents, and the authors of books about Spain, have repeatedly described the atrocities committed in the name of justice in that country, but, after all, it is examples such as this which are most apt to come home to the appreciation of tourists. When in a so-called civilized country, foreigners are obliged to carry arms in self-defense, it is a poor testimony to the civilization of the place. We are not, however, prepared to suggest that tourists this Summer should have recourse to such a procedure. Residents at Santander are the best judges of their own necessities. But a pistol in the hands of a foreign traveler, although possibly it might become the means of rendering speedy justice to some ruffianly native, might also lead the owner of it into yet deeper difficulty. It would be safer in our judgment to give Spain a wide berth than for a traveler to undertake to defend himself there against the indignities to which he will be subjected.

"NO QUESTIONS ASKED."

The custom of advertising for lost or stolen property, with the twofold promise of a reward and "no questions asked," has been indirectly the cause of much crime. But it is not altogether surprising that the system should have come into vogue. The public have not an implicit confidence in the honesty of the Police, and they prefer very often to take matters into their own hands, especially where property of considerable value is concerned. Moreover, the first object of a person who has lost anything of value is to recover it. Punishment of the thief is a secondary consideration to him. Even the most patriotic people are very apt to consult their own interests first, and the public good afterward. Besides, there are the cost, trouble, and inconvenience, and, perhaps, ultimate disappointment, involved in taking a prominent part in a criminal prosecution, and these are quite sufficient to deter many people from entering upon it.

We do not speak of this by way of justifying the practice we have mentioned. We have frequently condemned it unreservedly, and we do so still, but we can quite understand that upon the pleas stated there are some people who would attempt at least to extenuate its evil effects. To this supposition alone can be attributed the fact that although few could be found who would openly commend it on grounds of morality, and notwithstanding the deprecation of the majority of the community, it is still persevered in. No attempt of any kind has been made to check it, and no practical protest has ever been made from any authoritative quarter against its continuance.

It is not therefore without some curiosity that we have noticed an importation of the custom into England, where no little excitement has in consequence ensued, and the legality, we do not say the morality, of it is likely to be tested. It will be remembered that some time ago there was reported the robbery of some valuable jewels belonging to the Countess of Dudley. Lord Dudley offered a handsome reward for their return, but without effect. He then issued a new advertisement, and in addition to the reward, stated that if the thief would restore the property, no questions would be asked. The general impression at once prevailed that this was an offer to compound a felony. But with characteristic diversity of opinion, some lawyers have attempted to justify, or at any rate to excuse, it, in the columns of the newspapers. The ground upon which they do so is not unreasonable, though we believe it will not prevail, and we are glad to find that there is a probability of the subject being brought in proper form before the English courts, whose action or decision may be held as a precedent.

It has already gone into the House of Commons, where Mr. C. Lewis put a series of very pointed questions to the Home Secretary respecting it. To these Mr. Cross replied that neither he nor the Police had any information as to the truth of the allegation that the jewels were recovered, but he believed that the legality of the advertisements was about to be tried in a court of law. Such a statement, coming from a Minister of the crown, must be taken as authoritative, and it may therefore be worth while to state, in a few words, the form which the legal aspect of the case is likely to assume. One correspondent seeks to defend Lord Dudley's procedure, and he does so by going back to the time of King Athelstan, showing thereby the claim which persons exercised under the laws of that day to right themselves for any injury they had suffered, without appeal to public justice. This forms the key to the whole question. That right rested on the theory that the offense was an offense against the individual. But modern law has asserted the additional doctrine that it is also an offense against the community. The point which the courts will have to decide is as to which of these two doctrines should have the greater weight. A robbery is a crime against the State, and the person robbed has no right to punish for an offense against the State; neither has he any right to let an offender go, when once he has caught him. It is clear, therefore, that there is a clashing between the ancient and the modern law, the former asserting a right which the latter practically denies, and it remains to be decided which shall prevail. It is satisfactory to know that the question has been put into a technical shape for judicial decision. It will be certain to receive the fullest discussion, and we hope that through the result some means may be suggested for putting a stop to a very pernicious and dangerous practice.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

The continued attractiveness of familiar performances at the different City theatres makes an extended reference to the announcements quite unnecessary. At Wallack's there will be the customary matinée representation of "The Shaughraun," and of course, the usual overflowing audience. At the Union Square Theatre a day recital of "The Two Orphans" may be attended. "The Big Bonanza" will be rehearsed by daylight at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and "Henry V." is to occupy the boards afternoon and evening at Booth's. Mme. Ristori acts in "Marie Antoinette" at the Lyceum this afternoon, and it should be borne in mind that this is to be the tragédienne's last recital in New-York for a long while. Mr. Mayo is to appear at the Park Theatre, where a "Davy Crockett" matinée is advertised. The Colosseum is open day and night; the last matinée of the Georgia Minstrels is to occur at Robinson Hall; the San Francisco Minstrels give their wonted two performances, and there will be a variety entertainment at the Olympic Theatre, commencing at 2 o'clock.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A funeral symphony has been asked of Verdi on the occasion of the translation of the remains of Donizetti to the Cathedral in Bergamo.

Miss Cary and Miss Isabella Brush will probably sing in St. Petersburg next Fall and Winter. M. Maurel has been re-engaged.

The Stockholm newspapers announce the death of Mme. Michaeli and Herr Ahnlof, two well-known artists.

As Mme. Nilsson will not be in London until the middle of April, there is every likelihood that Mr. Gye will be first in the field with "Lohengrin" at Covent Garden.

Mr. Wagner's singers engaged for the Bayreuth representations, are Mme. Materna, of Vienna; Mlle. Oppenheim, of Frankfort; Herren Glatz Betz, Memann, Scaria, Hill, Ehlers, Weiss, and Gura, and Mmes. Lehmann of Cologne, and Grüan, of Gotha.

Mme. Judic had departed for St. Petersburg, where she has agreed to give forty performances at 1,500 francs (£60) a night. She will make her début at the Theatre Michel, but will immediately afterward move to the Theatre Bouffe, where she will fulfill the greater part of her engagement. She will play in "La Timbale," "Madame l'Archiduc," "La Rosière d'Ial," "Mariée depuis midi," "Bagatelle," "La Jolie Parfumeuse," and "Pomme-d'Api," and will besides create the principal rôle in a new one-act piece entitled "Le Frotteur d'une étoile," by MM. Decourcelle and Busnach, and which is shortly to be played at the Paris Vaudeville.

The London *Times* states that her Majesty's Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings have at length found a purchaser for the building and site of the Colosseum, which is now being rapidly demolished. Situated between Albany street and Regent's Park road, and overlooking the Park, the present building was erected in 1824 by Mr. Mornor, a well-known land-surveyor, at a cost of £23,000. A further sum of £100,000 was expended by that gentleman on the decorations of the interior and the purchase of works of art. Ill fortune attended every effort to keep up the fortunes of the place, and for the last twenty years the building has been gradually falling to decay. The lease has been purchased by Mr. Bird, and on the site a number of residences will be built.

OBITUARY.

JOHN L. VAN BOSKERCK.

The death of this well-known officer takes away another of the few veterans in public service. For more than forty years he has been the active head of the outdoor work of the Surveyor's office, and in all that time lost scarcely an hour from sickness or neglect. While the important political heads in the Custom-house have been frequently changed, he and a few others were undisturbed. He was appointed Jan. 7, 1831. He was given the place by Samuel Swartwout, the first distinctively political Collector, and served under fifteen different Collectors, and no one knows how many Surveyors, who were his immediate superior officers. At the beginning of his service he was assigned to the nominal office of Assistant Surveyor, (he was called sometimes Chief Boarding Officer,) and acted thenceforward in such capacity, although he was never officially other than an Inspector. He began before the grand new Custom-house (now the Sub-Treasury) was finished—a building that was thought large enough for Customs business for at least a century. He took charge of what is called the Barge Office—the well-known little building at Whitehall slip—worn out and torn down a few years ago. There he kept a watch for arriving vessels, announced by the old globet-looking semaphoric telegraph on the hill at the Narrows. In the course of his long service he became intimately acquainted with all the gallant packet Captains whose fleet-sailing ships were once the pride of this City. He knew every ship and all about her history, ownership, and value, and has many a time rehearsed the glories of the "Black Ball" and other famous lines. He saw the pioneer ocean steamers—the Sirius and Great Western—pass up the harbor on June 17, 1838. And twenty-five years later he found that the demon of steam had driven our 500 noble packet-ships off the ocean, and usurped the commerce of the continent. Mr. Van Boskerck was a very remarkable man for routine life. For more than forty years he swung like a pendulum between his house and the Barge Office. It is said that he never was absent from duty so much as a single day; that he never saw the Central Park, and was not even on its site after the war of 1812, when he served as a Sergeant of artillery at McGowan's Pass—for which service he drew a pension in such good company as Gov. Dix and Thurlow Weed. Sundays and holidays were alike to him—for ships would arrive and he would not neglect them. But though so narrowly circumscribed, he was thoroughly posted in his own realm. He remembered every inspector who served during his time, and all about them. His memory was surprising in such matters, and his recollections were instructive and entertaining. The record shows that when he took office the yearly exports for the whole Union amounted to a little over $61,000,000; imports of merchandise, $83,000,000. During his last year of service the exports were $621,000,000, and the imports $354,000,000. Our registered tonnage in 1831 was about 620,000; in 1874, about 3,800,000, with nearly 9,000,000 of foreign tonnage. And the service in which he was engaged, of course, grew in corresponding ratio.

The veterans of the Custom-house now living are: Tobias V. Mumford, clerk, appointed Sept. 1, 1829; William C. Dayton, copyist, Sept. 12, 1829; Charles P. Clinch, Deputy Collector, March 29, 1838; Samuel G. Ogden, Auditor, June 1, 1841; William D. Robinson, Cashier, June 15, 1842; Fitz Hugh Fay, Specie Clerk, Oct. 10, 1842.

COL. RICHARD THOMAS, "MADAM ZARONA."

The Port Tobacco (Md.) *Independent* announced the death on Wednesday night of Col. Richard Thomas, generally called "Madam Zarona," at the residence of his brother, James Thomas, in St. Mary's County, Md. Col. Thomas became very conspicuous in the early part of the rebellion by the capture of the steamer St. Nicholas. He took passage in the steamer at Baltimore, disguised as a "French lady," and at night, assisted by a few of his men on board, arrested the Captain and officers of the steamer, and run her to Fredericksburg, Va. After the war he resided some years in Paris, but returned to this country about two years ago.

REV. PATRICIO BYRNES.

Rev. Patricio Byrnes, Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception in Rochester, N. Y., died yesterday, of erysipelas, aged forty-two years. Father Byrnes was born in Montevideo, South America, in 1833. He was ordained by Bishop Timon sixteen years ago, and served in Corning, Jamestown, and Lockport before coming here, where he remained ten years. He was a prominent man in his denomination, and will be greatly missed.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. Van Courtland, a geologist and physician, died at Ottawa, Ontario, on Thursday night.

William F. Hillyard, telegraph operator and railroad agent, died yesterday morning at Middletown, Del. The deceased was an army telegrapher during the war, and was well known.

Deacon Ball, a conductor on the Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Railroad, was run over at Scrub Grass, Penn., yesterday, and killed. The body was shockingly mutilated. He was a brother of William Ball, of Erie, Penn.

James N. Schou, the Register and Assistant Treasurer of Vassar College since its origin, died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., yesterday, aged sixty-one years. Mr. Schou came from Copenhagen, and was Matthew Vassar's private secretary before Vassar College was built. He had many acquaintances in almost every State in the Union.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

ADJOURNMENT WITHOUT DAY—VETO OF THE ACT RELATING TO THE FUNDING LAW.

Charleston, S. C., March 26.—The Legislature to-day adjourned *sine die*. Gov. Chamberlain vetoed the bill to declare the true intent and meaning of the Funding act of 1873. The main ground of the veto is that the bill is not in harmony with the settlement of the public debt under the Funding act, which the Governor, in accordance with his pledges, feels bound to sustain. The vetoed bill proposed to require the interest on the old bonds and stocks of the State to be funded up to the date of the funding of such bonds and stocks; while under the Funding act, the interest is funded only to January, 1874, and is paid in money from that date. Gov. Chamberlain declares any such change would retard the funding or consolidation of the old debt, now going on with gratifying rapidity. The Governor also says the duty of standing firmly by the present settlement of the public debt is paramount to every other consideration. The veto was sustained after a sharp debate, all the Conservatives but one voting against the bill.

THE CONTEMPLATED DEEPENING OF THE ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

Ottawa, Canada, March 26.—Messrs. Blois, Cauchon, Gette, and Lauthier waited upon Hon. Mr. Mackenzie to-day, and presented a memorial signed by 138 members of the House of Commons, urging upon the Government the propriety of continuing the surveys in the St. Lawrence River, between Prescott and Montreal, and submitting for the consideration of the Legislature at an early day the estimated cost of obtaining twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen feet respectively in depth at low water in the canals and uninterrupted reaches between them. The memorialists further stated that they would be gratified to learn that fourteen or fifteen feet in depth could be obtained for a reasonable expenditure.

Mr. Mackenzie received the deputation very courteously, and stated that the Government would prosecute the survey, and give the information desired as soon as it was possible to obtain it.

THE PRESIDENCY OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Portland, Me., March 26.—It is stated that at the next meeting of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College that the resignation of President Chamberlin will be presented and accepted. Prof. Young, of the college, is mentioned as a possible successor.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

THE DEATH OF SIR ARTHUR HELPS.

TRAITS OF THE AUTHOR OF "FRIENDS IN COUNCIL"—HIS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE—THE PERFECT COURTIER—THE JUDICATURE BILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 9, 1875.

It was only the other day that Sir Arthur Helps was writing a hasty *In Memoriam* on his friend Kingsley, and now it will be somebody else's turn to do as much for him. He was at the Prince of Wales' levee on Monday week, and, though not looking very well, seemed to be pretty much in his usual state of health, which was always rather low and sickly. He became seriously ill, however, in the course of the week, while staying with a friend in town, and died on Sunday afternoon. He was a man of a rather languid and lymphatic temperament, whose deficiency in vital energy was probably further increased by his devotion to tobacco. Like Louis Napoleon, he was almost always smoking, and could scarcely get through his business at the Privy Council Office without a cigarette between his lips. He was undoubtedly not an indolent man, but he disliked physical exertion. He never took a pen in his hand if he could help it, but almost invariably dictated what he had to say to an amanuensis, while he slowly paced the room, blowing gentle little puffs of fragrant smoke. To most persons he seemed a shy, dull person, and his appearance rather confirmed the impression. He was a man of rather under the middle size, with solemn eyes, a long, sallow, pensive face, and a thick beard, which, especially when he appeared framed in the dark cloth poncho, which was his favorite vestment, helped to complete the idea of an owl in an ivy bush. Unless in intimate society, where he felt quite at home, he spoke little, and in a low voice, and with a studied avoidance of anything decided or emphatic in either his language or manner. His keenly sympathetic nature operated upon him in two ways, making him, on one side of his character, keenly conscious of the necessity of all sorts of reform, and, on the other, reluctant to push controversy too far. There was nothing that distressed him so much as a dispute, and the tendency of his mind was to push out feelers in the hope of coming on some point of sympathy, if not of actual agreement, upon which, as soon as he found it, he immediately attached himself with a sense of kindly and grateful satisfaction.

This spirit is seen very clearly in his literary works, the form of which was, indeed, determined by it. In a conversation everybody is heard all round, and, though strong things may now and then be said, the scope allowed to arguments on the other side takes off much of the sharpness of the edge of criticism. The general impression left on the mind of the reader is probably that which the author desired to produce, as it is rarely set forth in any distinct proposition, or altogether identified with any one of the characters. Milverton was, no doubt, Helps himself, but it will be observed that Milverton is never allowed an absolute victory. There is always something left to be said, in completion or qualification, by some other member of the circle. And this was the art, or rather the instinct—for no man was more thoroughly devoid of conscious art—with which Helps achieved such success in the quiet background of public life. He was assuredly not a great genius, nor had he in any way a deep, brilliant, or inventive mind. Indeed, his opinions on any subject usually struck one as true but commonplace. What men who talked with him got by it was not so much new ideas or sage advice which they could at once put into practice, as the sort of sifting of ideas which helped them to know their own minds, and to judge for themselves more clearly what was for the best, with a full appreciation of all aspects of the question. Helps went round and round a subject, starting a point here and a point there; this would bring out either objection or confirmation, and in the end there would be a sort of precipitate, which would crystallize into something like a definite conclusion. But though Helps mixed the solution, he left it to take form in the minds of his auditors. Any one who has lived in the thick of political life, and has had an opportunity of observing or experiencing the sort of bilious irritability and bitterness of judgment which contention excites when the personal vanities, prejudices, and ambitions of men are involved, will understand how sweet and gracious was the soft dew of such an influence as that which Helps shed on the party gladiators around him. As Clerk of the Council he was a fixture; the others came and went, eager to make the most of their hour of triumph. It was one of Helps' personal and unofficial functions to keep up the continuity of administration, and to reconcile conflicting views. The quiet, easy, yet closely alert way in which he went about his work always reminded one of the patient mill girl, whose quick, delicate touch disentangles a knot, mends a thread, and keeps the spindles in smooth working order. There was no fuss, no testy interference, no self-importance, but only a calm and equable attention.

In the Queen's private life Helps' death has left another ugly gap. It may be said of him that he was a perfect courtier, that is, of course, in the best and highest sense of the term. He knew how to hold his ground, and to say unpleasant things that required to be said. His softness and philosophical calm of manner, his tolerant way of putting various sides of a question, and, above all, his evident anxiety to find some point of sympathetic contact to start from in search of compromise, gave him a great advantage in this respect. It is impossible to imagine a greater contrast than between the just deceased Clerk of the Council and his predecessor at three removes, the "Gruncher," whose scandalous memoirs have lately produced such a sensation. Helps might sometimes chill people by his shyness, but his sympathy, always latent, came out sooner or later, and he never rubbed anybody the wrong way. When he had an official rebuke to give it was sure to be done in such a way as to leave no irritations beyond the victim's repentance for his error, as when a clerk, who was always late, received a copy of *Men of the Times*, with a penciled suggestion that "it appears to Sir Arthur Helps that Mr. —— is a man after his time." At the Queen's drawing-room yesterday there was no band of musicians in consequence of the death of Sir A. Helps and Sir Hope Grant, and at Aldershot the bands are silenced too.

The Government has startled and shocked everybody by its surrender of the Judicature bill without any kind of discussion, in deference to the ukase of a secret caucus of noblemen in the Duke of Buccleuch's back parlor. The abolition of the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords was one of those things which every one had regarded as settled. Lord Selbourne, the Liberal Chancellor, had agreed to it; Lord Cairns, the Conservative Chancellor, had agreed to it; all objections had been heard, and, as it was supposed, finally disposed of. The act had been for a year on the statute-book; and now, without a word—without even the faintest sign of public attack—a number of Peers meet in a private house, pass judgment on the act, and hand over their decree to the Government, which immediately proceeds to apply the bow-string. The thing is, I suppose, wholly unparalleled in modern Parliamentary history, and it is impossible that either house can submit quietly to such an outrage. It is not merely the thing which is done, but the strange insolence of the manner of doing it. Practically, no doubt, the proposed change is not of vital consequence. Whether the House of Lords does or does not remain the Supreme Court of Appeal, the members of the court will be pretty much the same. Voting in judicial cases is confined to Law Lords, and Law Lords will be the chief element in the new Appeal Court. But the refusal to discuss the question publicly in any way is a "new departure," which cannot fail to provoke an indignant protest. It would seem to confirm the rumor of Mr. Disraeli's mental weakness.

J. H. F.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

THE VEXED QUESTION OF FREIGHTS—PRESIDENT JEWETT'S VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT—ARBITRARY RATES FIXED BY WESTERN LINES—IOWA ROADS ADVANCE RATES.

The question of freights seems to be the one most difficult to be settled in railroad matters to-day. Rumors of reductions here and there and everywhere abound, and no one knows what to believe. The position of a man desiring to ship goods to points west of New-York is most embarassing. He is told that the Baltimore and Ohio Road will take his freight for sixty cents to Chicago, and partly makes up his mind to ship by that line. He is next told that although the trunk lines have ostensibly agreed to maintain their rates at seventy-five cents, there is no doubt that they are largely cutting under each other, and that he would do well to inquire before committing himself with the Baltimore and Ohio. Then his troubles begin, for he has to plod through the rivers of slush and mud with which the streets are now flowing in order to see the agents of the different roads. From these he goes to the agents of the freight lines, and finally ends about where he began, with his mind in a hopeless muddle. Among the freight agents, too, there is a wide difference of opinion. Some are confident that the combination rates are being strictly maintained, while others hint darkly that there must be cutting going on somewhere. Desirous of finding out, if possible, the truth of the matter, a TIMES reporter called on President Jewett, of the Erie Railway, yesterday. After calling his attention to the condition of affairs as indicated above, the reporter asked him whether there was any chance of getting at a correct solution of the question. Mr. Jewett said that he thought the trunk lines were maintaining the rates they had agreed upon, and that strict orders had been issued that no deviation should be made. The reporter then told him of the many rumors on the street, which in many instances emanated from the railroad men themselves. Mr. Jewett said that that was the very thing that gave him the most trouble. The agents were continually going to him with complaints about others, and accusing this one and the other with having cut the rates. This engendered a general feeling of suspicion and want of confidence among all the lines, and was the cause of the reports of the reductions in the rates that were current on the street. He really wished the newspapers would take up the matter and say something about it, and the agents would then perhaps take a different course. The uncertainty in regard to the outlook in freights was bad for all the business community, and buyers hesitated about purchasing their goods in the hope that lower rates would prevail. He further said that he thought the trunk lines were getting the greater portion of the higher class of freights, and were preserving the rates among themselves with a great deal of accuracy. Shippers preferred to forward their first-class goods by the trunk lines, where they would not be exposed to be soiled or damaged by being handled more than once. In regard to the reduction in fares from Buffalo to Chicago, by the Michigan Central and Great Western, Mr. Jewett said it would undoubtedly cause trouble if persevered in, as it was productive of disorganization. It would not affect the New-York rates, however, as the agreement entered into at the time the Saratoga compact was made would be adhered to.

At a meeting of General Freight Agents of the local lines of Illinois, held at St. Louis on the 6th inst., arbitrary rates were fixed on all business on those lines coming from points east of Cincinnati, Columbus, and Cleveland, and it was agreed by them that no contracts would be protected that did not allow the rates then adopted. Yesterday a joint notice from the General Freight Agents of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, and the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway, dated March 24, was sent to all the freight agents in this City. This notice is to the effect that from and after the 1st proximo arbitrary rates will be charged on those lines on all West-bound freights originating east of Buffalo and Pittsburg, destined for Hannibal, Mo.; Quincy, Ill.; and Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa. These rules, if observed, will have the effect to abolish the *pro rata* arrangement heretofore in operation with the trunk lines. This new departure has caused much discussion among the New-York freight agents, some of whom say it will never be carried out.

On the 1st of the coming month the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will change the system of collecting fares and tickets from foot passengers over their ferries in this City. Persons holding tickets will be required to show them to the ferry-master in passing to the boats, and that officer, stationed at the entrance to the ferries, will, from the date designated, sell tickets to passengers not provided with the same. Collectors will be stationed at the entrance to the several waiting-rooms for the purpose of receiving the tickets, and no person will be permitted to pass until a passage-ticket is delivered.

The recent reductions made in Chicago by the Baltimore and Ohio on fourth-class freights and grain to this City, produced a corresponding change on other lines. The rates on the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroads, on goods of the same class, having been reduced on the 25th inst., as follows: To New-York, 30 cents per 100 pounds; to Philadelphia, 25 cents; to Baltimore, 25 cents; to Boston and New-England, 40 cents. A change in fares from that city to New-York is also contemplated, by which the price of tickets will be placed at $18.

A material advance has been made in the rates of freight of the Iowa lines, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, connecting with the Union Pacific. These rates, which are nearly double those charged before, and which will go into effect on the 31st inst., are as follows: First class, $5; second class, $4; third class, $3; fourth class, $2 50; class A, $2 25; class B, $2; class C, $1 75; class D, $1 50.

THE SUNDAY PARADE PROHIBITED.

THE IRISH SOCIETIES MUST BE CONTENT WITH AN ORATION IN HONOR OF JOHN MITCHEL—THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS INFORM THEM THAT THE PROPOSED PROCESSION IS CONTRARY TO THE LAW.

A committee, headed by Col. Thomas F. Bourke, of the First Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., representing the Fenian Brotherhood and other societies who intended to take part in the projected procession in honor of the memory of John Mitchel on Sunday, called on the Board of Police yesterday to obtain permission to parade, which was refused by Superintendent Walling on Thursday. The members of the committee stated that the societies which proposed to take part in the parade intended to meet on the Battery and march through Broadway to Madison avenue and thence to the Hippodrome, where a funeral oration was to be delivered. The Police Commissioners called the attention of the delegation to section 3 of chapter 590 of the laws of 1872, which prohibits all processions or parades on Sunday, except funeral processions of persons engaged in the actual burial of the dead, or processions to or from a place of worship, in connection with religious services, and informed them that, in the opinion of the board, the proposed procession, not being of persons engaged in the actual burial of the dead, or connected with religious services at a place of worship, was in violation of law and specially prohibited by statute, and a permit could not therefore be given. The Commissioners, however, to prevent any misunderstanding, told the committee that the Corporation Counsel would be consulted in the matter, and the decision of the board would be based on his opinion. During the afternoon Messrs. Matsell and Voorhis consulted with E. Delafield Smith, Counsel to the Corporation, who decided that the intended parade was in clear violation of law, and it was the duty of the Police authorities to prevent it. In accordance with a previous arrangement, Commissioners Matsell and Voorhis met the members of the committee at the City Hall at 2 o'clock, and informed them of the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, and that, in compliance therewith, the Board of Police would not permit the parade to take place, and would, if necessary, use all the force at their disposal to prevent it. The law referred to above makes a violation of any of its provisions a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $20, or imprisonment not exceeding ten days, or both, at the discretion of the court. The law makes it imperative on the Police to arrest any person guilty of a misdemeanor committed in their view, and, should the persons in charge of the parade insist upon marching, in violation of law, a conflict is inevitable. The members of the committee who called upon the Police Commissioners did not evince any disposition to violate the law, although they would not state positively that no attempt to parade would be made, as they could not answer for the societies which they claimed to represent.

THE ICE-GORGED RIVERS.

TWENTY MILES OF THE DELAWARE FILLED TO THE BRINK.

THE DESTRUCTION FEARED FROM THE NEXT FRESHET—WEAK BRIDGES AS AN ELEMENT OF DANGER TO THE SOLID STRUCTURES—A PROPOSITION TO BURN A WOODEN BRIDGE ON THE APPROACH OF THE NEXT FLOOD, TO SAVE THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD BRIDGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., Friday, March 26, 1875.

The situation remains unchanged along the line of the great ice-jam, stretching nearly twenty miles up the stream. The gorge extends from some distance above Tock's Island. Between the Gap and the foot of the jam the river is filled with islands containing from one to a hundred acres. These are great obstructions to the free passage of the ice, and the jamming, dashing and flowing that must ensue before the body reaches here will be fearful. With the exception of a few small breaks or rifts the ice is still as solid for six miles—down to the mouth of Brodhead's Creek—as any time this Winter. Nearly the whole distance the ice fills the river level from bank to bank, and in many places is piled high above the banks. Great boulders of ice, left by the receding flood, are lying in the fields a quarter of a mile back from the banks. Trees uprooted, fences demolished, great gullies plowed in the fertile fields, all denote the force of the water before a passage was made in the great ice dam.

DANGEROUS BRIDGES.

The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company have offered to pay $10,000 to the Portland Bridge Company if they will remove their bridge seven miles below here. The destruction of this bridge is regarded as settling the fate of the railroad bridge two miles below it. At Easton, twenty-five miles below the Gap, the river is spanned by a wooden bridge, uniting Easton and Phillipsburg, N. J. The general impression is that it will go down before the expected flood, and carry away the splendid iron bridge of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company just below. The latter company have suggested to the Bridge Company that when the flood breaks through the Gap and the news reaches Easton they set fire to the wooden structure and destroy it before the ice and probable wrecks of other bridges arrive. The railroad company, if this plan is adopted, will replace the toll bridge with a new and safer structure.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

RAIN FALLING AND THE RIVER SLIGHTLY HIGHER—CUTTING THE ICE—INHABITANTS OF THE LOWER PART OF WILLIAMSPORT PREPARED TO MOVE TO HIGHER GROUND—A BRIDGE CUT IN SECTIONS TO PREVENT TOTAL DESTRUCTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 26.—There was no change in the situation here until about 11 o'clock this forenoon, when a hail-storm commenced. The hail speedily turned to sleet, and in an hour or so to drizzling rain, which fell steadily all day and is still coming down. The surface of the ice in the vicinity of the town became very soft. There was a slight rise in the river, but not sufficient to move the ice. Among the inhabitants of the town the feeling of anxiety is increasing. Those residing in the lower part, near the river, are prepared to move to higher ground at a moment's notice. The force of men engaged in cutting the ice was increased to nearly 400 yesterday at the point now reached, which is three and a half miles from the dam. The ice is much weaker, and the progress made is therefore slower. One man was seriously injured to-day by the sudden falling of the huge poles used as levers to pry out the ice after it is cut by the saws.

A meeting of the Board of Trade of this City was held to-day, at which the members resolved to aid the lumbermen in cutting out the ice. Before the adjournment of the board $400 was subscribed. This money will be used to increase the force at present working on the river.

The ice cut above the dam is still collecting in large quantities at the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad bridge just below the town. In order to avert the danger threatened to the bridge and town by that gorge, a number of men will be set to work to-morrow blowing up the ice two miles below the bridge. Should the present rain result in a considerable rise of the river the Lock Haven ice will probably be down here to-morrow.

A special dispatch received to-night by the *Gazette and Bulletin* announces that the large railroad bridge at Lewisburg, four miles below Milton, has been cut in sections. The bridge is so constructed that if the ice from Milton should carry away any of these sections the others would not necessarily be destroyed. The bridge is heavily loaded with coal cars.

At Milton the gorge has not moved.

HEAVY RAIN AT THE SOURCES OF THE WEST BRANCH—A THAW ABOUT RENOVO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RENOVO, Penn., March 26.—There is a heavy fall of rain at the head waters of the West Branch. This intelligence has caused much alarm at Lock haven. The snow on the hills surrounding this town has commenced to thaw. As a consequence the river has risen and moved the slush ice, which extended two miles above this town, to the gorge at Glen Union.

ANXIETY AT LOCK HAVEN—THE GLEN UNION GORGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., March 26.—It was discovered late this evening that there was a slight opening in the Glen Union gorge. In view of the rain, and probable continuance of the thaw, this fact is regarded with great anxiety by the people here. The work of cutting the ice is still continued day and night, but if the Glen Union ice should come down to-day the labor will have been in vain.

THE STORM ON THE NORTH BRANCH—THE SECOND FLOOD FEARED—PRECAUTION TO WARN PEOPLE AT EXPOSED POINTS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 26.—It has rained here all the afternoon, sometimes quite hard, with the appearance of continuing all night. Reports from Towanda and other points up the river state that it is raining hard. The snow is disappearing rapidly. Low places in the fields are filled with water seeking a passage to the streams; but the river has not risen perceptibly up to this time. Twenty-four hours of this weather will fill the tributaries of the river full to their banks and the danger will be at hand. The people of West Pittston and other places who packed up their household effects some time ago but did not move are now hastily doing so to places of safety. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have made arrangements to inform the people of Pittston as soon as the water begins to rise at Falls Station, at the head of the Ransom gorge, and also to start an engine from that point to apprise the farmers between the stations of the approaching danger.

WEATHER REPORTS FROM THE ENDANGERED REGION.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 26.—A cold rain set in this forenoon.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 26.—It commenced raining here about 2 o'clock.

LOCKHAVEN, Penn., March 26.—It has been raining here all day.

SUNBURY, Penn., March 26.—It has been raining slowly since 9 A. M., with cold winds.

COLUMBIA, Penn., March 26.—Raining and sleeting.

REPAIRING THE RAILROADS.

CARS AGAIN RUNNING ON THE ERIE ROAD AT PORT JERVIS.

PORT JERVIS, March 26.—The Erie Railway Company this morning completed the erection of the new bridge across the Delaware River here to replace the one destroyed by the flood. The running of passenger and freight trains has been resumed over the main line the same as before the freshet. The company stopped running through freight over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yesterday, and are filling the stations on the Delaware division with loaded cars, preparatory to resuming travel on their own road Saturday night, when the bridge will be completed.

THE EAST TENNESSEE RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE HIAWASSEE REPAIRED.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 26.—The recent damage to the southern division of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad was repaired yesterday, including the bridge over the Hiawassee River, and delayed freights with through trains are now going forward.

HOW?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I suppose you do not care whether or not I have been a subscriber to "your valuable paper" since No. 1 thereof was issued to an admiring world; should you care to know, I simply answer no. Thousands, yea, tens of thousands, however, have read, admired, applauded, and appreciated your article on "The English of It," published yesterday, (25th inst.) Will you not now place the said thousands under an everlasting obligation to you by appealing to the Bar Association of the City of New-York, (or some other massive body,) to petition the Court of Appeals that after the admission to practice of any person as an attorney and counselor of the several courts of this State, as provided by rule 2 of said court, if said attorney or counselor (be he an ex-Judge or not,) shall, on the examination or cross-examination of a witness, exclaim to the witness "How?" by way of interrogation, the said attorney and counselor shall be forthwith disbarred, and held up to the ridicule of all sensible men, women, and children, excepting, always, those of his native city, village or town? Oblige yours,

SYAB.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 26, 1875.

THE LEGISLATURE OF DELAWARE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 26.—The Legislature has voted to adjourn finally to-morrow. The bill granting a loan of $300,000 State bonds to the railroads centering at Lews was defeated yesterday in the Senate, by a vote of 5 to 3. A bill for the improvement of the school system has passed both Houses. It provides for a State Superintendent and State Board of Education, and prescribes the amount of tax to be raised by each school district before it can draw its share of the State appropriation. A bill to nullify the provisions of the United States Enforcement act has been passed, which authorizes the county levy courts to pay the costs and fines imposed on persons convicted under the law above named. Another bill, which was passed finally yesterday, is intended to offset the Civil Rights act. It provides that hotel-keepers, proprietors of theatres, steam-boat owners, directors of railroads, &c., may provide separate accommodations for all such persons as are considered obnoxious.

THE RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 26.—The Republican State Convention was in session all night, and at 7 o'clock this morning nominated Henry Lippitt, of Providence, for Governor, by just the requisite number of votes for a choice. Henry T. Sisson, of Little Compton, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, J. W. Addeman for Secretary of State, Willard Sayles for Attorney General, and Samuel Clark for General Treasurer, the last three being the present incumbents. The chief reason of the prolonged struggle was the opposition of the temperance men to Mr. Lippitt.

The Prohibition State Convention meets on Monday, and the Democratic State Convention to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The following are the latest mining stock quotations: Ophir, 109½; Mexican, 29¼; Gould & Curry, 18½; Best & Belcher, 50½; Savage, 138; Chollar, 67½; Hale & Norcross, 48½; Crown Point, 29½; Yellow Jacket, 89; Imperial, 7⅞; Kentuck, 14½; Alpha, 19½; Belcher, 34¼; Consolidated Virginia, 442½; Confidence, 20½; Sierra Nevada, 11¾; California, 63¼; Bullion, 46; Exchequer, 220; Overman, 53; Justice 91; Union, 8½.

THE TWEED CASE.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—It is understood the Court of Appeals will take considerable time before deciding the Tweed case.

THE Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have just given an order to Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing for eleven iron frame track scales for the canal wharves at Schuylkill Haven and Port Clinton. These scales will correspond with those in use on the several shipping wharves at Port Richmond. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have in use on their main line and branches (74) seventy-four of the Fairbanks Iron Frame Track Scales, and the order just given is a tribute to the superior excellence of these celebrated scales.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Responsible advertising agencies are a great advantage to both advertiser and publisher. George P. Rowell & Co., No. 41 Park row, New-York, are known as conducting the largest advertising business ever secured by one house, and are also extensive dealers in printing material.—*Northern Budget, Troy, N. Y.*

ASTHMATIC TROUBLES AND SORENESS OF THE LUNGS OR THROAT, are usually overcome by Jayne's Expectorant, a sure Curative for all Coughs and Colds.—*Advertisement.*

E. R. Durkee & Co.'s Salad-Dressing,
A LUXURY AT MODERATE COST.
For meat and vegetable salads, combining in perfection all the requisites of an exceedingly rich and delicious dressing. With it a thoroughly good salad is always assured. Sold by grocers.—*Advertisement.*

"A Drop of Joy in Every Word."
FLEMINGTON, Hunterdon County, N. J., June 26, 1874.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that you and your GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY and PURGATIVE PELLETS are blessings to the world. These medicines cannot be too highly praised, for they have almost brought me out of the grave. Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs, and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicines is the humble prayer of Yours truly, JAMES O. BELLIS.

When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison causing them, who can longer doubt its wonderful virtues? Dr. Pierce, however, does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of *blood* disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is *warranted* by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of Neck, Legs or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip, Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

Our American Belles—our American Belles—
How sweet is the story their beauty tells—
They are wise belles, too, for it is their wont
To use every day their SOZODONT,
Which sweetens breath and keeps teeth well.
No wonder we're proud of our American bells.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway. Twelve years' practical experience: every improvement that is valuable. Look out for the concern with the names of 600 of my customers appended to their circular.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Baby Carriage—The Novelty.
Send stamp for Circular to L. P. TIBBALS' toy store, 820 Broadway, third door below 12th st. Repairing done.

Spring Styles—Gentlemen's Dress Hats ready. The best is the cheapest. BURKE, No. 214 Broadway. Park Bank building.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

Lundborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

One Bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild CHERRY will often cure the severest cough or cold.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Harden and heal tender gums.

MARRIED.

HAYWOOD—TATE.—On Thursday, March 25, 1875, by Rev. Dr. Roche, PETER S. HAYWOOD, of Philadelphia, to MARY J. TATE, daughter of the late William Tate, of Brooklyn.

THORN—CROFUT.—At Springfield, N. J., on the 24th inst., by Rev. Lewis P. Clover, D. D., JOSEPH A. THORN, of Newark, to FRANCES J. CROFUT, of Springfield.

DIED.

COOLEY.—At Summit, N. J., on Friday, March 26, CHARLES J., youngest son of the late Henry A. Cooley, in the 27th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence in Summit, on Tuesday, March 30, at 2 o'clock.

DODGE.—On Friday evening, March 26, of diphtheritic croup, MORRIS JESUP DODGE, youngest child of Sarah H. and William E. Dodge, Jr., aged 7 years and 5 months.

DAY.—March 24, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, Mrs. MARIA C. DAY, widow of the late Matta W. Day, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral on Monday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 12 Cedar st., Newark, N. J. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DURYEA.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, March 25, MARGARET E. DURYEA, in the 59th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, March 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Helena Covert, No. 1,101 Bushwick av., corner of Duryea st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further notice.

MILLER.—At his residence in this City, on March 25, JACOB H. MILLER, eldest son of the late Jacob Miller, in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 130 East 78th st., on Monday, March 29, at 11 A. M.

PARSONS.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Tuesday, March 23, at the house of her son, Capt. C. B. Parsons, Mrs. MARY PARSONS, in the 75th year of her age.

PENDLETON.—At St. Augustine, Fla., on Wednesday, March 24, 1875, MARGARETTA, wife of William S. Pendleton.

PRAEGER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 24, LUCY R., wife of John F. Praeger, and daughter of the late James R. Jewett, aged 28 years, 5 months, and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, No. 159 Remsen st., on Saturday, March 27, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROSS.—On Thursday, March 25, inst., GEORGE ROSS, in the 24th year of his age.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 325 West 34th st., on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.

STROMS.—March 24, of consumption, HENRY STROMS, of New-York, in the 71st year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Gloucester, Mass., for interment.

THEALL.—On March 25, 1875, ALFRED THEALL, aged 52 years.

His funeral will take place from No. 130 Penn st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

VALENTINE.—On March 26, 1875, JOHN J. VALENTINE, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Hyatt Lodge, No. 205, F. A. M., are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 105 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, 29th inst., at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, Long Island, for interment.

VAN NEST.—Thursday evening, 25th inst., J. JANEWAY VAN NEST, in the 41st year of his age, eldest son of John Van Nest, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Reformed Dutch Church corner Lafayette place and 4th st. on Monday, 29th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

WENDOVER.—March 22, at Stuyvesant, Columbia County, N. Y., J. THOMPSON WENDOVER, aged 75 years.

WILKIE.—On Thursday, March 25, JOHN WILKIE, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 212 East 14th st., on Monday, 29th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

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To-morrow's edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES will contain the opening chapters of a new story, written expressly for its columns, by Mr. WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Princess of Thule," "A Daughter of Heth," and other popular novels. It is entitled

"THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS,"
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And will probably be completed in four numbers.

THE TIMES is also completing arrangements with Mr. THOMAS HARDY, author of "Far From the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c., for a new story, to be written exclusively for its columns. It will probably be commenced in THE TIMES in the beginning of May. Mr. R. D. BLACKMORE, author of "Cradock Nowell," "The Maid of Sker," "Alice Lorraine," and "Lorna Doone," will also contribute to the columns of THE TIMES during the coming Summer.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 27, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 1:30 P. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 6 A. M. and 11:30 A. M.

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From the Tribune.

The work on "Heredity," by Prof. Th. Ribot, author of the analytical papers on contemporary English psychologists, is a comprehensive study of the facts, laws, causes, and consequences of heredity, which the author describes as "that biological law by which all beings endowed with life tend to repeat themselves in their descendants. It is for the species what personal identity is for the individual." Prof. Ribot supplements Darwin by treating the subject from the psycological side, and not the physical. He believes in the evolution theory, and finds the cause of psychological heredity in physiological heredity. The cause of the latter is to be found "in the partial identity of the materials which constitute the organism of the parent and child," so that "heredity, in fact, is to be considered only as a kind of growth, like the spontaneous division of a unicellular plant of the simplest organization." Finally, he asserts it to be a form of mechanism, and he fully supports determinism in psychology. "Heredity," he concludes, "is but one form of that ultimate law which by physicists is called the conservation of energy, and by metaphysicians universal causality."

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THE CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES WITHOUT JURISDICTION IN CRIMES BETWEEN INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The following opinion of the Attorney General of the United States is published by the War Department:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, March 4, 1875.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ult., transmitting for my information a copy of a communication from Lieut. Col. Lugenbeel relative to three Sisseton-Santee-Sioux Indians confined at Fort Randall, who he asks, may be tried by military commission. It appears that these Indians are charged with the murder of one and the dangerous wounding of another Ponca Indian. Gen. Terry, in his indorsement on the letter of Col. Lugenbeel, says he knows of no authority for trying them by military commission, but suggests that the District Attorney for Dakota be informed of the case, with a view to the indictment of the prisoners in the courts of that Territory. There is no jurisdiction conferred upon State or Territorial Courts in cases of this kind. Section 2,146 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Feb. 18, 1875, entitled "An act to correct errors and supply omissions in the Revised Statutes of the United States," provides that section 2,145 shall not be construed to extend to crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian, nor to any Indian committing an offense in the Indian country who has been punished by the local law of the tribe. Therefore, under this provision of law, I am unable to instruct the District Attorney in accordance with the wishes of Gen. Terry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

CHARLEY ROSS.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 26.—Mr. Christian K. Ross, of Philadelphia, arrived here to-day, and in company with several gentlemen visited a child supposed to be the missing Charley Ross. The child was two miles south-east of Bordentown. It proved not to be Charley. The child answers the description except the eyes.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Yesterday, March 26, being Good Friday, the attendance at the Exchange was very slim, and no business was transacted, although two auctions were noticed to take place. Hugh N. Camp adjourned the legal sale of Morrisania lots to April 18, while in the matter of the similar sale by Samuel A. Steele, of property on Carr avenue, Morrisania, neither auctioneer nor lawyer put in an appearance.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day the following sales are announced:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 50.8 by 269.9 by 127 by 50 by 176.4 by 105 by 84 by 14.9 by 75.2 by 30.6 by 104.8, on Fourth avenue, south-west corner of Forty-second street, opposite the Grand Central Depot.

By D. M. Seaman, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh L. Cole, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 96 on West Twenty-seventh street, north side, 163.2 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By Richard J. Garretson, at the Court-house in the City of Poughkeepsie, at 1 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, Esq., Referee, of the elegant country residence known as "Linwood," located at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, and situated on the banks of the Hudson River, comprising eighty-five acres of land, with large mansion, farmer's and coachman's cottages, and a general assortment of out-buildings thereon. The place is in fine order, and is one of the most desirable in the vicinity. Sale positive.

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Thursday, March 25.

Franklin st., (No. 146,) 18.9x87.6; J. Van Wyck to C. H. Lock..... $12,000

7th st., s. a. 233 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20x81; A. Kiesel to Mary Gress..... 7,775

45d st., s. s. 145 ft. e. of 2d av., 17x100.5; L. Moll to E. Ohl..... 13,000

46th st., n. s. 224.2 ft. e. of 10th av., 24.2x100.5; D. Horgan to Patrick Quinn..... 20,900

60th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5; D. Loonie to Betty Frey..... 23,000

60th st., s. s., 142.2 ft. e. of 2d av., 18.2x100.5; J. D. Taylor and T. Alexander to N. Silvestine..... 17,250

104th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 66.8x100.8; G. D. Bayaud and J. Schoiher to R. Lavinia Bayaud..... 50,000

113th st., s. s., 295 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.11; F. G. Lichenstein to M. Heiman..... 1,500

124th st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x100.11; E. Gillespie to Letitia Moody..... 5,500

125th st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100; E. Horton, Jr., to Emily H. Shapter..... 600

Avenue A, w. s., 225 ft. s. of 3d st., 25x105.5, West Farms; E. Goulin to M. O'Shara..... 300

Home st., w. s., 105 ft. n. of 139th st., 105x100; E. W. Marston to A. B. Goodwin..... 10,000

Lexington av., w. s., 33.9 ft. n. of 56th st., 18.8x50; Frances C., wife of H. Bagle, to F. Beienbrickeer..... 10,700

Lexington av., n. e. corner of 57th st., 20.5x66; J. McGovern to Eliza Rudolphy..... 30,000

1st av., w. s., (No. 579,) 21.5x100; Peter Frey to D. Loonie..... 14,000

2d av., n. w. corner of 116th st., 20.10x70; Lydia A., wife of W. A. Camp, and Mary F., wife of S. Crandall, to F. McCafferty..... 21,500

3d av., w. s., 76.8 ft. n. of 74th st., 25.0x100; J. Rudolphy to J. McGovern..... 34,250

11th av. boulevard, n. w. corner of 147th st., 99.11x125; 11th av. boulevard, s. w. corner of 148th st., 99.11x75; E. R. Agnew to E. Morrison..... 27,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

4th st., n. s., 294 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x96.2; E. Ohl to L. Moll..... $12,800

Lexington av., w. s., 205 ft. s. of 64th st., 20x80; R. McCafferty to Lydia A., wife W. A. Camp..... 16,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 423, 2 years, 10½ months, per year $4,250, 5,500, and..... 6,500

Broome st., No. 66, store, &c., 5 1-12 years, per year..... 1,000

Grand st., No. 562, store, &c., 3 years, per year..... 1,080

2d av., n. w. corner 116th st., 5 years, 3 years, per year, $1,600; 2 years, per year..... 1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF TO-MORROW
Will contain
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.
The best story of the season.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS

CHAMBERS ST., THROUGH TO READE ST., OPPOSITE NEW COURT-HOUSE.—To lease for a term of years, or for sale, the large and valuable property Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers st., through to Nos. 15, 17 and 19 Reade st., having a front on each street of 75 feet, and being 150 feet deep. The property is now occupied by the United States Government offices and law library.

For further particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53D st., in close proximity to Dr. Hall's new church.—For sale, an attractive and elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60 feet, well arranged; dining-room and butler's pantry on parlor floor; basement and last-room floors finished in hard woods; recently overhauled, and in perfect order; will be sold low, on easy terms; early possession; lot 95 feet. Office of estate of H. R. REMSEN, No. 54 William st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE dwellings, 22d st., 175 feet west of Broadway; hard-wood finish, hall and stairs being wainscoted; elevated cars to 59th st. in about four months; corner, $23,000; easterly house, $19,000; originally $27,000 and $23,000; also, No. 20 West 58th st., $30,000, or to let. WM. BEDELL, No. 985 8th av.

A NEW ELEGANT THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, near Park av., New-York City; with polished doors, mirrors, and hardwood stairs on parlor story; for sale at twenty per cent. reduction to cost. Address, at once, E. STOBO, Post Office Box No. 4,848, New-York.

A.—FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE AND FIRST-class four story high stoop brown stone No. 231 West 45th st., near Broadway, in fee, size 21x56x100; also, No. 106 West 28th st., three story brown stone. Apply to R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-THIRD WARD, AN EIGHT room cottage with modern improvements, in first-class neighborhood; on high ground, convenient to horse or steam cars; on easy terms. Address JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone house, 35th st., near Lexington av., 20x30x98.9; price $22,000, $6,000 cash, balance on mortgage; possession on May 1; in good order. A. F. MELROSE, No. 555 3d av.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

FOR SALE.—THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 3 East 30th st., near 5th av., 22x119; in good order; terms easy. Can be seen from 11 to 4.

FOUND AT LAST—PERFECT COOKING RANGES that heat the rooms above; economical, durable, warranted. HALL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av. and 24th st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st. to be seen any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED.—THE THREE-story, basement, and French-roof brown-stone house, No. 183 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, between Lafayette and Willoughby avs., facing Fort Green Park; house 22x45 feet, frescoed throughout and in prime order; parlors handsomely refurnished last year, and furniture generally in good condition; location the very choicest in the city; terms easy if desired; will be sold to close an estate. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON CARROLL PLACE, NEAR CARroll Park, five first-class three-story basement and subcellar brown-stone-front houses, 20x40; lot 130 feet deep, including 30 feet court yard; within ten minutes' walk from Hamilton ferry; accessible by car routes to Fulton and Catharine ferries, and within walking distances of Prospect Park; terms very easy. For further particulars apply to C. & W. J. BEDELL, builders and owners, No. 527 Sixth av., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

The first chapters of the New Story
By WILLIAM BLACK,
Author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," "A Daughter of Heth," "A Princess of Thule," &c., will be printed in the
SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES TO-MORROW.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—MUST BE SOLD, TO close a trust. Small amount of cash; balance on bond and mortgage for three or five years. Save your rent, which will buy this property. Building, 100 feet front, two stories, with brick engine-room adjoining; 25-horse engine, 40-horse boiler, in perfect order. Also, building, detached, 20x60; Rogers' planer, which tongues and grooves; sheds and stable. Lot 150x100, with freight depot in front of premises, immediately on line of Flushing and Central Long Island Railroads at West Flushing, five miles from the City, and a short distance from dock on Flushing Bay. Immediate possession if desired. Good roads lead to ferries running to Astoria and Harlem, 34th st. and Chambers st., so that goods can readily be delivered to any part of New-York City. Right in the centre of a thriving village, this property will increase in value quite rapidly. Liberal terms to desirable party. Call between 9 and 11 A. M. at B. W. BITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Headquarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

ESTATE FOR SALE.—THE FINEST RESIDENCE and most desirable location in the City of Providence, is now offered at private sale. The mansion is three-story, built of brick, with freestone trimmings, and conveniently arranged with every modern improvement, and all in perfect order ready for occupancy. The lot contains 48,563 square feet of land, fronting westerly on Benefit st., and southerly on John st. The lawns, grove and walks command a view of half the city, while the house controls a view of nearly all the river and bay. About half the land can be sold off at any time, if desired, leaving the mansion, brick stables, and all buildings, as a perfect estate in itself, and surrounded by the finest dwellings and most extensive gardens in the city. The property can be sold very low on application to
SAMUEL A. NIGHTINGALE,
Real Estate Broker,
Nos. 3 and 5 Washington row,
Providence, R. I.

HOMES! RAPID TRANSIT.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

Persons desiring to purchase or rent beautiful and economical homes, at all points on the line of the above road, will apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNty, a country residence, half a mile from the station; thirteen acres of land; grounds tastefully laid out; garden, orchard, (just in bearing,) grape vines, &c.; fine river and mountain view; buildings nearly new; house has bath-room, hot and cold water, and stationary tubs; barns with stabling for five horses and cows, hennery, ice-house, (filled,) garden-house, &c.; buildings will be sold with part of the land if desired; terms easy. Apply to
H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT DELancey's Neck, within one and one-half miles of Mamaroneck depot and twenty miles from New-York and New-Haven depot at 42d st.; ten acres tastefully laid out in lawn, garden, and orchard; good view of the Sound; neighborhood first-class; good cottage house of ten rooms; carriage-house, &c. Will be sold low; terms easy. Address, OWNER, Post Office box 2,720 New-York City.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Orange, N. J., for sale or to lease; spacious lawns; gardens and stable; house completely furnished and fitted, with gas, baths, tank, furnace, &c.; three minutes' from depot; location healthy, and neighborhood unexceptionable. For further particulars apply to T. H. DUNN, No. 7 Park place.

FOR SALE.—IN RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, near the depot, two and a half acres, with a house 40 by 50 feet; terms to suit. Apply to DANIEL STRANG, at the Depot; THOMAS THEALL, Mamaroneck, or WILLIAM CORNELL, No. 2 4th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots, for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO let, a nice country house; good stable; near my residence, where we have no chills and fever, nor mosquitoes; near depot. J. SMITH LODGE, No. 15 West 20th st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at Flushing; complete house, spacious grounds; all conveniences of City residences.
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE NEW STORY by WILLIAM BLACK

BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF TO-MORROW.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE TO CLOSE A JOINT INTEREST—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FIFTH AVENUE AND EAST FORTIETH STREET.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 26, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sale-rooms, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH AVENUE.—Four lots, north-east corner 5th av. and 92d st., each 25.2x100 feet.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Five lots, south-west corner of 5th av. and 126th st., 99.11x120 feet.

EAST FORTIETH STREET.—The first-class extra wide four-story brown-stone dwelling and lot, No. 18 East 40th st., between 5th and Madison avs. This substantial house contains all modern conveniences, and is extraordinarily well built in every respect. Lot 30x98.9. It will be offered at an upset price and sold to the highest bidder, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms will be made known at sale. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1875.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1875, the leases for the term of three years from May 1, 1875, of certain piers and bulkheads on the North and East Rivers. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

SOLICITS THE PATRONAGE OF EXECUTORS, Trustees, Referees, and owners wishing to sell real estate, stocks, &c., by auction.
OFFICE NO. 14 PINE ST.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TO-MORROW'S TIMES will contain the opening chapters of
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.
Written expressly for its columns.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

TO LEASE—THE BRIGHTON HOUSE, AT PERTH Amboy, N. J. This large mansion house is situated in a very healthful location, on high ground, commanding a view of the Raritan Bay. The grounds include a fine lawn, with shade trees and several acres for garden, pasture, &c. The house is in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, stores, and to railroad depot and steamboat landing. Two lines of railroad afford frequent communication with New-York. For further particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

AT ROSELLE, N. J.—A BEAUTIFUL HOME, house modern, thirteen rooms, with carriage-house and garden; grounds ample, ten city lots; opposite the park, one block from depot, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-three minutes from New-York, five minutes from Elizabeth; (seventy-five feet higher,) and will be let furnished or unfurnished for the Summer or the year to a good family.
WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.
We have other properties to rent on the same line of road.

TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—THE ELEGANT three-story and basement brick dwelling-house No. 8 Centre st., containing eleven rooms, with all modern improvements; a very handsome private residence, situate in the most desirable part of the city, and within three minutes' walk of the Centre Street Railroad Depot. Will be rented for a term of years, if desired. Inquire of CHARLES BORCHERLING, Jr., No. 757 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, a good barn, fruit, garden, &c. It is every way first-class; cost $30,000; near post office, depot, churches, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 33 and 35 Thomas st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—NO. 476 17TH ST., near 9th av., just south of Prospect Park, a beautiful residence, with coach-house, stable, and four lots of ground filled with a great variety of fruit trees and shrubbery; sightly and healthy; convenient to horse cars; rent $1,200; in good order and ready for use. Apply to the owner, J. D. CLUTE, No. 95 Nassau st., New-York, fifth floor, front, by the elevator.

TO LET.—AT 141ST ST., ON THE HUDSON RIVER a large, handsome, brick house, well furnished; fine stable; grounds elegantly laid out; splendid river views. Also, 140th st., a very desirable brick house to let cheap.
LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN,
No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house; in fine order; elegantly frescoed throughout; now occupied by the owner; all improvements; twelve rooms; possession in April; location 45th st., near 8th av.; rent $1,000. W. H. ROOME, No. 266 West 21st st.

GROVE HALL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
To lease, furnished, for a term of years, this long-established Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Address H., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 247 WEST 43D ST., BEtween Broadway and 8th av.; all modern improvements. Can be seen from permit at PRICE'S paint store, No. 650 8th av., from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.; rent $1,000.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, AT A REASONABLE rent, to a careful family of adults, a first-class private residence, completely and newly furnished, in the best location of the City. For particulars address Post Office Box No. 819.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, No. 135 East 36th st., in perfect order, and either furnished or unfurnished. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100. The house will be put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—TO LET, A FINE country residence with five or ten acres of land; a fine garden and fruit; one hour from 42d st. depot; a rare chance for a good tenant. For further particulars call at BRANDON & ODELL'S, No. 336 Washington st., or C. H. HOYT, Pleasantville.

TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—Over 200 houses in all parts of the City to rent; full list. Permits and all information desired obtained from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 228 East 19th st.; all improvements and in perfect order; rent $1,800. Apply to
JOHN FOEDE, No. 218 East 18th st.

TO LEASE—FOR DWELLING OR BUSINESS, NO. 26 East 21st st., five-story brown-stone basement house, 70 feet deep on each story; within 200 feet of Broadway. R. WILLIAMSON, owner, No. 133 6th av.

DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 140 WEST 4TH ST., near Washington square, to let or lease; also, house No. 418 4th av. Apply to owner, ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

$1,500 RENT FOR A FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, No. 59 East 74th st., or will sell at a great sacrifice. FRANKFIELD, owner, No. 323 8th av.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO CROCKERY, CUTlery, or bed linen; to a private family, No. 150 West 16th st. Inquire at No. 230 7th av.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING NO. 304 West st., above Spring st. Apply to
EDMUND YARD, No. 61 Leonard st., second story.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—OVER 100 WEST SIDE houses. Send for lists. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.; No. 6 Pine st., 1 P. M.

TO LET—HOUSE 18 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, 58 Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE SPACIOUS
Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.
Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.

THE FINE DOUBLE STORE,
Nos. 46 and 48 Lispenard st., near Broadway, 50x100.
Will rent very low. Possession immediately. Apply up stairs over premises.
LUCAS THOMPSON & CO.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF TO-MORROW
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The best story of the season.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 190 and 192 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 257 Broadway.
J. P. FAILE, No. 32 Park row.

TO LET—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st.; marble front building; each store about 33 by 100 feet; can be rented together or separately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.—NINE THOUSAND (9,000) SQUARE FEET of store room, with steam power. Will be let as a whole or divided; in buildings Nos. 323 Pearl and 80 Chiff sts.
VALENTINE & CO.,
No. 323 Pearl st., adjoining Harper Bros.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—THE NEW DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, with basement and cellar; also, third and fourth lofts; can be rented together or separately; well lighted; modern building. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4th av., lately altered; separately or together, with or without dwellings. Apply to owner, 20.10x70 BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

HARLEM—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2270 and 2278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner,
ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEKEE, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—SPACIOUS SUITES OF OFFICES IN THE fire-proof building of the Continental National Bank, suitable for fire-risk insurance companies, lawyers, &c., at reduced rents. Apply in bank.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE STORE, NO. 861 Broadway, west side; location unequaled. Apply to WM. H. JACKSON & CO., Union square.

OFFICES TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building No. 50 Wall st. Apply to the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A FULL-SIZED HOUSE WANTED FOR AN immediate cash buyer, price not to exceed $35,000; location south of 57th st., 4th and 6th avs.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF TO-MORROW
Will contain
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.
The best story of the season.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

H. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.
Chickering's, Steinway's, and all other Pianos and Organs low for cash, on installments, and for rent.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW STORY by WILLIAM BLACK

BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF TO-MORROW.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Scientific and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for Boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MT. PLEASANT INST.—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR Boys, Amherst, Mass., est. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—G80. G. SMITH, A. M. Send for circular.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 25, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at No. 81 White st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1875, (which place will be open for business on and after the 10th day of April, 1875,) for furnishing the following-named articles for issue to Indians:

SANTEE AGENCY, (NEBRASKA.)
400,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
5,000 bushels Wheat.
12,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.
1,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
25,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
200,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
9,000 pounds Beans.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.
5,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour.
200,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
300,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
60,000 pounds Beans.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY, (CROW CREEK.)
1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
37,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
300,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
15,000 pounds Beans.
CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
3,900,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour.
100,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
600,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
30,000 pounds Beans.
STANDING ROCK AGENCY, (GRAND RIVER.)
4,600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
450,000 pounds XX Flour.
75,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
80,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
450,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
40,000 pounds Beans.
RED CLOUD AGENCY.
6,600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
880,000 pounds XX Flour.
275,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
880,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
110,000 pounds Beans.
FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of American or northern-wintered Texas Cattle, on the hoof.
100,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
50,000 pounds XX Flour.
10,000 pounds Mess Pork.
SISSETON AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
40,000 pounds, gross weight, of American Cattle, on the hoof.
250,000 pounds XXX Flour, (sample required with the bid.)
50,000 pounds Mess Pork.
2,000 pounds Beans.
DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
25,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
200,000 pounds XX Flour.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY.
1,900,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
280,000 pounds XX Flour.
20,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
KIOWA AGENCY.
2,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
370,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,500 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
WICHITA AGENCY.
700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
14,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
BLACKFEET AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, or Bacon, clear sides.
CROW AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
1,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour.
40,000 pounds Mess Pork, or Bacon, clear sides.
FORT PECK AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
250,000 pounds XX Flour.
250,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels, or Bacon, clear sides.
LEMHI AGENCY, (IDAHO.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
75,000 pounds XX Flour.
4,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
FORT HALL AGENCY, (IDAHO.)
200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
100,000 pounds XX Flour.
3,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
ALSO FOR THE FOLLOWING GROCERIES.
406,850 pounds Coffee, green.
880,000 pounds or good Brown Sugar.
63,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
68,500 pounds good Brown Soap, in boxes.
70,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
7,100 pounds Baking Powder in ¼ and ½ lb. packages.
10,000 pounds Tea.
23,500 pounds Rice.

Of the above supplies, the Groceries will be inspected and received at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, or Kansas City, and must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment, by the 15th day of May, 1875. All other supplies, except Beef, must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure at each agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will be received for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Bacon, Pork, and Beans, delivered at the several agencies, or at such other points as bidders may designate.

The cattle for the Sioux agencies in Dakota must average not less than 850 pounds for six months, from July 1 to Jan. 1, 1876, and from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1876. For all other agencies good merchantable cattle will be required.

The delivery of the cattle must commence at each of the points named on the 1st day of July next, and thereafter be continued, not oftener than semi-monthly, upon the written order of the department, at such times and in such quantities as may be required for the service.

When practicable, the cattle for use during the months of January, February, and March will be received in December, for freezing.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep sufficient beef cattle in the vicinity of the agency for proper deliveries, and should he fail in this respect, or for any reason should not deliver cattle as required, the undersigned will purchase them at the expense of said contractor.

The Flour must be fresh ground, of XX quality, made wholly from good, sound wheat, and delivered in strong double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour," samples of which, in quantity not less than 25 pounds, must be furnished by the successful bidders to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at No. 82 White st., New-York, before the execution of any contract, and to which all deliveries will be strictly held in the inspection.

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in "gunnies."

The Coffee must be delivered in double sacks.

The Sugar must be delivered in barrels, full headlined.

The Corn must be in strong gunnies, reserved.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state the price per pound gross. Parties binding for the other articles will state price per pound net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for except the Flour, (Sisseton Agency excepted,) Wheat, Bacon, Pork, Corn, and Salt.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of the contract will be r

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, April 24, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CALABRIA..WED., Mar. 31 | CHINA.......WED., April 14
ALGERIA....WED., April 7 | *RUSSIA....WED., April 21

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling-green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE NEW STORY by WILLIAM BLACK

BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF TO-MORROW.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........March 30, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 3, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 10, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 17, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $60, $80, and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

L'AMERIQUE, Pouzols..........SATURDAY, April 3
PEREIRE, Danre..........SATURDAY, April 17
FRANCE, Trudelle..........SATURDAY, May 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third, $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 33 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA..........Saturday, March 27.
STATE OF LOUISIANA..........Wednesday, April 7.
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, April 21.

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Spain, Sat., April 3, 2:30 P. M.
Italy, Sat., April 17, 2 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Greece..........April —

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND......April 3 | STATE OF NEVADA.Mar.22
NEDERLAND......April 27 | SWITZERLAND....April 15

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
VADERLAND....March 10 | SWITZERLAND...March 22
NEDERLAND......April 3 | STATE OF NEVADA..Ap. 15

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
E. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. Woodhull, SATURDAY, March 27.
SO. CAROLINA, Capt. Nickerson, WEDNESDAY, Mar. 31.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of:

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

Excursion tickets to Charleston and return will be issued for $30, good from 20th March to 10th April, available to all officers and members of the military of Boston, New-York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia to visit the Grand Easter Fair of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, WEDNESDAY, March 31, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, April 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. Whitehurst, WEDNESDAY, April 7, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. Brickenstein, will sail on SATURDAY, March 27, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. Oterendorp, on SATURDAY, April 3.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ANDES..........April 3.
ATLAS..........April 17.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ALPS..........April 9.
ETNA..........April 26.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, Tuesday, April 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Curtis, Thursday, April 15.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKellar, Luling & Co., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF TO-MORROW

Will contain

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

The best story of the season.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*KENILWORTH..March 25 | *ABBOTSFORD....April 15
PENNSYLVANIA....April 1 | OHIO..........April 22
INDIANA..........April 8 | ILLINOIS..........April 29

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
Richardson, Spence & Co., Liverpool. N. & J. Cummins & Bros., Queenstown.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. Wm Weir, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY leaves Pier No. 42 North River, April 1 at 12 noon, connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports.

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (new)..........Thursday, April 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, April 18

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, April 20

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 3 and April 24 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUY THESE BOOKS.

ARTHUR HELPS' SOCIAL PRESSURE. $2.

WEEDEN'S MORALITY OF PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAWS. $1 25.

HOW TO WRITE CLEARLY. 60 cents.

DR. PEABODY'S CHRISTIAN BELIEF AND LIFE. $1 50.

VICTOR LA TOURETTE. A Novel. $1 75.

DR. GANNETT'S LIFE. $3.

SUPERNATURAL RELIGION. 2 vols. $8.

EARL RUSSELL'S RECOLLECTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS. $3.

If you cannot find these books at the book stores order directly of the publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

PAMPHLETS. PAMPHLETS.

FOR SALE AT NO. 86 NASSAU ST.

Over 50,000 Pamphlets on every kind of subject—History, Indian Revolution, Slavery, War of 1861-65, Genealogy, &c. A. F. BOON.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the 26TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875, at the door of the court-room of the United States Courts, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder "all and singular the railroad of the said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights of way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depots, superstructures, buildings erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all trucks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, machinery, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."

The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in pro rata payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the morgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion on the said bid as the sum due on such surrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole issue of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash required to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not so surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined, I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be adequate, conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.

McDonald & Butler, Solicitors of Complainant.

Indianapolis, Feb. 7, 1875.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF DRESS TRIMMINGS.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—In Chancery of New-Jersey.—Between HUGO SUTRO, complainant, and GUSTAVE WAGNER, defendant.—On bill, &c.—Pursuant to an order issued out of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey made in the above-stated cause, bearing date the 16th day of March, A. D. 1875, the undersigned, Receiver appointed in said cause, will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 320 Market st., Newark, N. J., the entire machinery, tools, and implements appertaining to and used in the manufacture of silk braids, cord, and dress and cloak trimmings, formerly carried on by them, consisting of braiding machines, machine tables, shafting, belting, pulleys, hangers, card-winders, stock-tables, &c. Also, the materials for such manufacture. An inventory of the property can be examined at the office of the undersigned.

E. N. MILLER, Receiver, No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—GIRL WANTED for the country; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 34 East 31st st., near Madison av.

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN OR SCOTCHMAN and wife, without family; man must be a thorough gardener and farmer; understand care of horses and cows; wife a first-rate cook and laundress. Address K. S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A NEAT GIRL about fourteen to assist in light chamber-work and waiting; French or Protestant preferred. Call at No. 21 West 50th st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GARDENER, (SINGLE man,) who understands vegetable gardens and green-house thoroughly, a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS AND chamber-maid—Protestant. Apply, with references, at No. 39 West 48th st., to-day.

WANTED.—WET NURSE FOR A BABY NINE months old, with reliable references. Call at No. 9 East 45th st, on Monday before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO GOOD LETTERERS. APPLY to Cummings' Car Works, Jersey City.

WANTED—AT NO. 22 WEST 17TH ST., A COMPETENT laundress; best City references required.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF TO-MORROW

Will contain

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

The best story of the season.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

CHARGE WANTED OF THE HOUSE OF A gentleman going abroad or to the country, or of some other unoccupied building; best references; no compensation desired. Address W. H. BAYARD, Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 214 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A capable young woman; is good fine washer and ironer; has satisfactory references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—By a respectable young woman; is a good family cook; a good bread and biscuit baker; sober, honest, neat, obliging; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG Englishwoman; is a very good washer, ironer, and cook; has good references; will go to the country or City. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron in a small family; no objection to the country. Call from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. at No. 307 East 24th st., rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; country preferred. Call at No. 511 West 43d st.

FAMILIES CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH first-class help. Capable girls may call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., Jacquin's French Bureau.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY AN intelligent, refined lady, of cheerful temperament, quiet domestic habits, combined with economy and good taste. Address Miss H., No. 304 West 51st st., two doors west of 8th av., present employer's.

HOUSE-WORK.—FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK in a small family; no objection to the country or the City; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 456 4th av., for two days only. C. O'Brien.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Apply at No. 247 Bowery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, (Protestant;) capable of all fineries; City or country; best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN, TO GO OUT BY the day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 West 17th st., first floor, back room.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL as nurse. Call for two days at No. 155 West 24th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as seamstress; can cut and fit; is a good operator; would assist with chamber-work, or wait on a lady; good references. Call for two days at No. 247 West 31st st., basement door.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; also, ladies' cloth garments of every style; work solicited in families by the day. Address Tailoress, No. 54½ West 32d st.

MALES.

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

The first chapters of the New Story

By William Black,

Author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," "A Daughter of Heth," "A Princess of Thule," &c., will be printed in the

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES TO-MORROW.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, THIRTY-FIVE years of age, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care of gentlemen's road horses; is a trusty, worthy man; lived in his last place seven years, and can produce ten years' of the best testimonials from the old country. Address E. B., No. 131 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE, (SINGLE,) WITH good references; is a good vegetable and plain flower gardener; is strong, willing, and of good conduct; takes good care of horses; is a splendid driver. Call at M. Lindguist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a married Englishman without incumbrance: will milk and take charge of a gentleman's place; refers to present employer for capacity and trustworthiness; will be disengaged April 3. Address H. B., Box No. 262 Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS the business thoroughly; is willing to be useful; is strictly temperate; a careful driver; has good reference from last employer. Address J. U. Smith, No. 202 East 42d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE man; clean and neat; understands the care of very fine horses and carriages; willing and obliging; best references. Call on or address, for two days, W. K., No. 554 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY man as coachman and gardener; he is a good milker; understands the care of stock; has good reference from last place. Address W. M., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer, who perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 114 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman who has served him with fidelity; been sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy; married. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 6 West 44th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; is willing and obliging; City or country; six years' best City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS A PROTESTANT; five years' City reference from last place. Call or address, R. D., No. 125 West 50th st., private stable.

FARMER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FARMER; can take care of horses and understands his business thoroughly; good City reference. Call or address at No. 417 3d av., third floor, rear.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, without family; is a practical gardener; understands hot and cold graperies, green-houses, fruits, vegetables; also making improvements on a gentleman's place; City references. Address Gardener, for three days, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—(APRIL 1) BY A MARRIED MAN, small family; understands the management of graperies, peach-houses, and greenhouses, the improvement of a place, or laying out a new one; good reference as to character and ability. Address B. C., Passaic, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE SWEDE, SPEAKING English; able to take charge of hot and green houses, flowers, vegetables, graperies, and everything in first-class place; gives best of references for several years. Call at Lindguist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; ENGLISH; no family; is a good vegetable and flower grower; understands the care of greenhouse, graperies, and the care of stock; good reference; wife is a good laundress. Address J. B., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER, COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A French couple, lately landed; man brings good references as gardener; understands hot and green houses, flowers; can drive; wife is a good cook and washer; speaks German. Call at Lindguist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, UNDERSTANDS the care of greenhouses, graperies, fruits, and vegetables, and all the requirements of the situation; best of reference. Address Thomas, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTANT; has had long experience; best of reference from his last place. Apply to J. C., No. 179 Chatham st., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored man; well versed in driving and taking care of stock; lately arrived from the South. Call or address, stating wages, No. 194 Greene st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH FARMER, A FARM TO work on shares, or will rent the same at a low rent the first year; good reference. Address J. Martin, Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS SINGLE MAN, WITH good City references for competency, sobriety, and honesty; does his own work; is a thorough table man. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Frenchman, as waiter in a private family; the best City references can be given for honesty and sobriety. Address Amiard, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN; SPEAKS ENGLISH, French, and German; as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; first-class City references. Call or address C. S., No. 119 3d av., near 14th st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between JAMES S. KEAL and J. A. KEAL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business in future will be carried on by J. A. KEAL, who will sign in liquidation and assume all liabilities of the late firm of JAMES S. KEAL & Co.

J. S. KEAL.
J. A. KEAL.

Dated New-York, March 1, 1875.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF TO-MORROW

Will contain

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

The best story of the season.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62, WEST.—To let, with first-class board, well-furnished rooms on second and third stories; also table board; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, large, handsome room, third floor front; all conveniences. No. 150 West 34th st.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST.—TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, without board, second-floor front alcove; also, second and third floor sunny rooms; use of bath and parlor, and breakfast in room if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, newly furnished, with piano, &c.; en suite or separately; with or without private table; single rooms to gentlemen, without board.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant rooms connecting, on the third floor, with board.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM TO let to a gentleman, without meals, near the Union Club. Apply to owner, No. 5 West 23d st.

TO FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIAN.—ONE OR more handsomely-furnished rooms; possession May 1. No. 4 East 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

TO LET—THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOM, WITH first-class board. Apply at No. 24 West 39th st.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, to parties appreciating a refined home.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE HOUSE KNOWN AS THE "INSTITUTE," Clark's Hill, will be opened for boarders April 1. For particulars address ORLO BURT, Stamford, Conn.

RAILROADS.

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

The first chapters of the New Story

By William Black,

Author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," "A Daughter of Heth," "A Princess of Thule," &c., will be printed in the

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES TO-MORROW.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M, and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5,20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:30 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

Mr. C. D. HESS..........Director

FIVE CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 29 and 31, April 1, 2, and 3.

CLOSE OF THE BRILLIANT FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

MONDAY EVENING, March 29, only performance of Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL (KELLOGG.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, reproduction of Balfe's TALISMAN (KELLOGG.)

THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, benefit of Mme. JENNIE VAN ZANDT. WALLACE'S MARITANA.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 2, last representation of Thomas' MIGNON (KELLOGG.)

GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

Sale of seats commences THURSDAY, March 25, at 8 A. M., at Academy of Music, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

Reserved seats..........$2

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TO-MORROW'S TIMES will contain the opening chapters of THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

Written expressly for its columns.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

ORATORIO SOCIETY.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO DR. L. DAMROSCH, AT STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, March 29, 1875.

SAMSON. SAMSON. Oratorio by G. F. Handel.

FULL CHORUS, ORCHESTRA, and the following soloists:

Miss IMOGENE BROWN, Miss HARIETT E. BEDLOE,..........Sopranos
Miss ANNA DRASDIL..........Contralto
Mr. ALEXANDER BISCHOFF..........Tenor
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ..........Bass
Mr. S. P. WARREN..........Organ
Dr. L. DAMROSCH..........Conductor

Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

Tickets at Steinway Hall; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

CARD.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

BROOKLYN BRANCH, Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

MAX MARETZEK, EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, GEO. W. MORGAN, ANTOINE REIFF, Jr., W. F. MILLS, Signor G. MOROSINI, AUGUST ARNOLD, A. STEINHAUS, Signor E. MARZO, OTTO KUPHAL, MARK HALLAM, Signor A. MAGNI, and many other eminent Artists and Professors give their personal attention to students in the different branches of the New-York Conservatory. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN DAILY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

BOX-OFFICE FOR SALE OF SEATS NOW OPEN, FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M., For the spectacular sensation, AHMED.

GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Family Circle......25 cents	Orchestra Chairs.....$1 25
Dress Circle.........75 cents	Parlor Chairs..........$1 50
Balcony Chairs..........$1	Private Boxes.$12 and $10
Orchestra Circle..........$1	

RISTORI FAREWELL MATINEE.

THIS AFTERNOON.

LYCEUM THEATRE—THIS AFTERNOON at 1:30. POSITIVELY LAST and FAREWELL RISTORI MATINEE. ONLY MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF MARIE ANTOINETTE. RISTORI (last time) in her superb rôle, MARIE ANTOINETTE. Her last appearance in New-York Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1 extra.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S FAREWELL.

SPRING SEASON OF FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE, commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, with first production of Offenbach's new opera bouffe, LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE. RE-ENTREE OF MLLE. MARIE AIMEE in her original creation of ROSE MICHON, inaugurating her FAREWELL APPEARANCES in New-York.

TWENTY-THIRD "WALLACE HOP."

Closing night, SATURDAY, March 27, in Tammany Hall, East 14th st., from 8 to 12 P. M.

GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 East 4th st.

GILMORE AND FULL BAND, IN GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, at RECEPTION of TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1875. TICKETS, $1—of members of the Regiment.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

Matinée at 2. Evening at 8.

PARIS BY NIGHT, with MIDNIGHT STORM.

Master Leo, Enchanted Cabinet, Trained Birds, Lightning Calculator, Illuminated Panorama.

Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.—FOUR GLORIOUS dramas for TO-NIGHT. The Russian Serf, Sloppy Sam, Bull in a China Shop, and The Adventures of a Tar. Miss Ella Mayo, Annie Hindee, and the Mouzart Sisters.

ROBINSON HALL—MATINEE TO-DAY. OPEN 1:30

GEORGIA	CALLENDER'S ORIGINAL	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	Last MatinéeTo-day. Begins 2:30	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	4 End Men. 21 Artists.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	AN UPROARIOUS BILL.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	Last appearance of	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	THE GREAT SLAVE TROUPE.	MINSTRELS

BOARD WANTED.

THE NEW STORY by WILLIAM BLACK

BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF TO-MORROW.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN ACCUSTOMED to the care of her own house desires to keep house for a private family in exchange for board for herself and daughter; references. Address Mrs. S. G. M., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARDERS WANTED IN A PRIVATE family, who own their own house, on West 45th st., near Broadway; gentleman and wife preferred; references exchanged. Address W. H. W., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A BROTHER AND SISTER, BOARD in a strictly private family, with three rooms, two connecting; location from 33d to 40th sts.; references exchanged. Address A., Box No. 3,893 New-York Post Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SEYMOUR N. MARSH and GEORGE CALDWELL, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by George Caldwell, one of the above-named bankrupts, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of April, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, March 23, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh27-1aw3wS*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN RIORDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John Riorden, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of April, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1875.

Mh27-1aw3wSa. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUSSELL W. BURKE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, March 23, 1875.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, the said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of April, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867; and that the assignee has filed in the said office of said Register his accounts of his receipts and payments. J. LAWRENCE McKEEVER, Assignee, No. 181 Pearl street.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, LINDLEY M. FERRIS, Jr., and ROBERT M. FERRIS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by David Colden Murray, Lindley M. Ferris, Jr., and Robert M. Ferris, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of April, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD F. REQUA, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, in pursuance of an order of the court granted the 24th day of March, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by William S. Mount, auctioneer, at No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all the machinery, fixtures, and manufactured and unmanufactured stock, consisting of burlaps and bags, &c., belonging to the estate of L. F. Requa, bankrupt.

Terms of sale, cash.

CHARLES H. CURRIER, Assignee.

New-York, March 25, 1875.

DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of DAVID S. DUNCOMB, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Elizabeth, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1875. GEORGE W. FARNHAM, Assignee.

mh20-1aw3wSa*

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.

NINETY-FOURTH TO ONE HUNDREDTH TIME of Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of THE TWO ORPHANS.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. | The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, March 27, SIXTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE of this great play will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 27.

☞ In consequence of the enormous demand for secured seats for the hundredth night of the Two Orphans, the management have determined to reserve a portion of the upper circle for the accommodation of patrons upon that occasion. Coupon tickets, entitling the holder to a secured seat, are now on sale at the box-office at $1 50 each.

THE NEW STORY by WILLIAM BLACK

BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF TO-MORROW.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND REOPENING on EASTER MONDAY, MARCH 29, with the production of a novel and gorgeous spectacular romance, entitled

AHMED, AHMED, AHMED, AHMED, AHMED,

which will be produced for the first time, and at a cost of over $50,000.

Unquestionably the most gorgeous spectacle of the age.

New scenery by Matt Morgan.

New ballets by Mme. Katie Lanner, Led by the peerless MORLACCHI, assisted by two principals, eight premiers, sixteen coryphees, and 100 corps de ballet.

New music by Wm. Withers, Jr.

New, brilliant, and costly costumes.

New and superb banners and properties.

New and extensive machinery.

A FULL AND SELECTED COMPANY.

A POWERFUL CHORUS and 500 AUXILIARIES.

POPULAR PRICES.

BOX-OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

P. T. BARNUM'S GRAND REOPENING

OF THE WORLD RENOWNED GREAT ROMAN HIPPRODROME FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY, MONDAY, MARCH 29, PREPARATORY TO THE GRAND TRAVELLING CAMPAIGN FOR THE SEASON!

BOX-OFFICE OPEN.

☞ Sunday advertisements will announce the unprecedented attractions to be presented both afternoon and evening, among which are the principal series of the brilliant holiday sensation BLUE BEARD, including a gorgeous Amazonian March of two hundred beautiful young ladies clad in gold and silver armor.

PARK THEATRE. MAYO.

EVERY EVENING.

The distinguished American actor, Mr. FRANK MAYO, Mr. FRANK MAYO, in DAVY CROCKETT, DAVY CROCKETT,

An American play in five acts, by the late Frank Murdock, illustrated by new scenery, by WILLIAM VOEGTLIN.

Mr. MAYO will be supported by Miss ROSA RAND, Miss Annie Douglass, Miss Nellie Reed, Miss Constance Leigh, Miss Hattie Naylor, Messrs. H. Fosberg, H. N. Haviland, W. Southard, H. Gwinette, J. Weaver, H. Cooke, Master Buckingham.

Admission, $1; reserved seats $1 50.

MATINEE SATURDAY.

TEA-PARTY AND CONCERT

in the ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av., TUESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1875, 6 to 10 o'clock.

WILLIS C. SHELTON, Organist. M. ARBUCKLE, Cornetist.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

NEW MUSIC.

"Girofle-Girofla," two Nos., Cramer, each, 75 cts.; also "Galop," Baker, 50 cts., and Waltz, by Strauss, 75 cts.; "Cleopatra Waltz," Strauss, 75 cts.; "Hearest thou," Mather, 50 cts.; "Dolce far Niente," Mather, 50 cts.; "Golden Sunset Polka," Smith, 35 cts.; "Fairy footsteps gently falling," Blake, 40 cts.; "Fairy-land Caprice," Mueller, 60 cts.; "Sunday Morning Reverie," Mueller, 50 cts.; "Patrick's Day Parade," Harrigan & Hart, 40 cts.; "Fille de Madame Angot," Berg, 50 cts.

WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union square.

COMMISSIONER MEACHAM WILL DEscribe the Modoc massacre, which he saw, at Robinson Hall next week. The heroes of the lava beds will be there.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

DIVIDENDS.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TO-MORROW'S TIMES will contain the opening chapters of THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

Written expressly for its columns.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, Trenton, N. J., March 10, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share has this day been declared on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of April next, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, or Philadelphia.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th day of March until 1st day of April next.

LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

Office of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, March 23, 1875.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF APRIL, 1875, on consolidated bonds, will be paid at the National City Bank. W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

Office of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, (Stonington Railroad,) New-York, March 25, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 12th of April. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

THE KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of this Company, due April 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of the State of New-York, No. 33 William st. HENRY A. BARLING, Treasurer.

New-York, March 24, 1875.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

The first chapters of the New Story

By William Black,

Author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," "A Daughter of Heth," "A Princess of Thule," &c., will be printed in the

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES TO-MORROW.

Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston st.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1 will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

A. T. CONKLIN, President.

H. C. Fisher, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

Corner 6th av. and 12th st.

Money deposited at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month.

Interest paid Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

George C. Waldo, Sec. JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.

Bank open Monday, Wednesday, & Saturday evenings.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, New-York, March 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Two and a half per cent. will be paid by this Company, April 20. The transfer books close March 31 and open April 21, 1875.

FREDERICK H. GIBBENS, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

THE BIG BONANZA!

THE GREAT SOCIETY NOVELTY, by the Author of "Divorce!" "Under the Gaslight!" "Leah the Forsaken!" "Horizon!" "Frou-Frou!" &c., &c.

THE HIT OF 1875.

HOUSES CROWDED!! LAUGHTER INCESSANT! EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

The first chapters of the New Story

By William Black,

Author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," "A Daughter of Heth," "A Princess of Thule," &c., will be printed in the

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES TO-MORROW.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

TWENTIETH AND LAST WEEK of the engagement of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, who will appear this SATURDAY, MARCH 27, MATINEE at 1:30, and in the EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK, in his great Irish play of the SHAUGHRAUN, its 138th and 139th representations.

Mr. Wallack is pleased to announce that he has arranged with Mr. Boucicault to give SIX EXTRA PERFORMANCES of the SHAUGHRAUN next week. THREE MATINEES and THREE EVENING PERFORMANCES, MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 30, and 31, to enable families that have been unable during Lent to visit theatres to witness the performance of the Great Irish Comedian.

The box-book for the reservation of places for any of these FAREWELL PERFORMANCES will be open daily at the box-office.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, will be presented the very successful adaptation by Messrs. Lester Wallack and Pierrepont Edwards, of Octave Feuillet's great drama entitled the ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

A new romantic play in five acts, entitled RAFAEL, will be produced in a few days.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.

SPECIAL.

Box Office, Thursday, March 25—2 P. M.

The announcement of the three extra performances next week having produced within the last few hours many applications for reserved seats, the management perceives the capacity of the theatre will probably not suffice to accommodate the public. Mr. Wallack has arranged with Mr. Boucicault to give two additional matinées, A MONDAY MATINEE and A TUESDAY MATINEE, in next week, being the last performances in this City of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT in the SHAUGHRAUN.

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK:

EASTER MONDAY, 29th March, MATINEE at 1:30, EVENING PERFORMANCE at 8 o'clock.

EASTER TUESDAY, 30th March, MATINEE at 1:30, EVENING PERFORMANCE at 8 o'clock.

EASTER WEDNESDAY, 31st March, MATINEE at 1:30, EVENING PERFORMANCE at 8 o'clock, being positively the last appearance of the great Irish comedian. At the termination of the performance on Wednesday night, a special train will be provided at the Grand Central Depot to convey Mr. Boucicault to Boston to fulfill his engagement in that city.

ON THURSDAY, April 1, will be produced THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

Box-book now open.

MATINEE AT BOOTH'S TO-DAY.

Begins at 1:30 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SEVENTH WEEK.

THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Mr. RIGNOLD as the YOUNG MONARCH.

Begins evenings at 7:45; SATURDAY MATINEES at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT BOOTH'S.

Begins at 1:30 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

THE POPULAR RESORT FOR LADIES, CHILDREN, AND FAMILY PARTIES. The best entertainment in the City. "EVERYBODY SAYS SO." THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD. STANDING ROOM ONLY AT THE RISE OF THE CURTAIN. MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

New Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.

RISTORI'S MEDEA, THE TWO ORPHANS, OTHELLO and MACBETH, &c., received with screams of delight.

Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW STORY by WILLIAM BLACK

BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF TO-MORROW.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free. JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

WANTED—A TWO-SEAT, HALF-TOP, FOUR-spring phaeton, or a Victoria, both by City maker, but little used, and in good order. Apply at Stable, No. 105 East 41st st.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND HORSE clothing; large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, KINGS County.—WILLIAM F. MOTT, plaintiff, against JOHN L. BURST, Hattie A. Burst, his wife, Hannah S. Chamberlain, George H. Chamberlain, Jane B. Mott, Richard H. Tucker, Lydia B. Torrey, Otis N. Cutler, Mary C. Cutler, his wife, L. Bradford Prince, and Theresa Chilson, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—No. 2.—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Courthouse, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Feb. 3, 1875.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1875.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

mh27-1aw6wS*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to that part of the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York entitled, "Of proceedings against corporations in equity," to all persons in anywise interested in the AMERICAN CHEMICAL WORKS, that the subscriber, the Receiver of said company, will render a full and accurate account of all his proceedings, on oath, to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held at the chambers thereof, in the new County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of April, 1875, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; and a motion will then and there be made that the said account be referred to a Referee to examine and report thereon.—Dated New-York, March 25, 1875. GEORGE CAULFIELD, Receiver.

mh27-1aw3wSa.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TO-MORROW'S TIMES will contain the opening chapters of THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

Written expressly for its columns.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

THE EASTER FESTIVAL.

CELEBRATION IN THE CHURCHES.

THE SERVICES IN NEW-YORK AND IN BROOKLYN—PROGRAMMES OF THE MUSIC—ELABORATE FLORAL DECORATIONS—THE CHIMES OF TRINITY AND GRACE CHURCHES.

The Easter festival will be celebrated to-morrow in the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches in this city with ceremonies appropriate to the occasion. Many of the churches will be beautifully decorated with flowers and emblems and devices recalling the incidents of the Resurrection, and extensive preparations have been made in order that the exercises may be conducted with becoming fitness. Careful and artistic selections, which will be exceptionally well rendered, have also been made for the musical portion of the services. The day will be welcomed by the chimes of Trinity and Grace Church, and in all the Roman Catholic, and some of the Protestant Episcopal, midnight services will be held. In Brooklyn, also, elaborate programmes have been arranged for the occasion, and the churches will be properly decorated with flowers and designs. At the Church of the Holy Trinity the morning and evening services will be very imposing, and at St. Paul's and the Church of the Mediator considerable preparations have been made for the celebration of the festival. The following is a programme of the services in some of the churches to-morrow:

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

TRINITY CHURCH.

There will be four services at Trinity Church—early communion at 7 o'clock A. M., prayer at 9 o'clock, and the regular service at 10:30 o'clock, with evening services at 4 o'clock P. M.

At 10 o'clock A. M. Mr. James E. Ayliffe will ring the following programme of Easter carols and hymns on the bells:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Easter Carol—"See, the Morning Star is Dwelling."
3. Easter Carol—"Christ is Risen."
4. Easter Carol—"He is Risen; He is Risen."
5. Easter Carol—"Let the Merry Church-bells Ring."
6. "Easter Hymn."

Rev. Dr. Dix will conduct the services, and the music will be under the direction of Mr. A. H. Messiter, the chief organist. The following is the programme:

Matins.

Processional hymn, 110.
Anthem, "Sing, O ye Heavens" (Belshazzar)...Handel
Kyrie...Schubert
Creed...Schubert
Offertory, Psalm 100...V. Lachner
Sanctus...Schubert
Gloria in Excelsis...Schubert
Recessional hymn, 113.

Evensong.

Processional hymn, 107.
Psalter, psalms 113, 114, 118.
Cantate } Benedic } ...J. H. Cornell, in E flat
Anthem, "He is Risen"...H. Gadsby
Chorus, "Hallelujah"...Handel
Recessional hymn, 291.

Before service Mr. Henry Carter will play an organ piece by Thiell, and after service will conduct the orchestra in Mozart's Fourth Symphony.

ST. PAUL'S.

At St. Paul's there will be four services—early service at 7 and the regular service at 10:30 in the morning, and the children's service at 3:30 and evening services at 8 o'clock.

GRACE CHURCH.

In Grace Church the choir consists of a quartet with a chorus of boys and men. The following is the programme:

Matins.

Hymn, "Christ the Lord is risen"...Morgan
"Christ our Passover"...E. J. Hopkins
Te Deum, in B flat...H. Millard
Jubilate, in F...J. R. Thomas
Introit hymn, 104...Dr. Gauntlett
Anthem, "This is the day"...T. J. Wallace
Offertory, "He shall feed His flock"...Handel
Communion hymn, 207...Sieboth

Evensong.

Cantate, in C...Dudley Buck
Benedic, in B flat...Dudley Buck
Anthem, "But thou didst not leave"...Handel's Messiah
Hymn, 106...Wirtemburg

ST. THOMAS.

At this church there will be a sunrise service at 7 o'clock, regular service at 10:30, and the Sunday-school festival at 3:30 in the afternoon.

Sunrise Service.

Processional—Carol, "Let the Song be Begun," G. W. W.
Canticle (in place of Venite)—"Christ our Passover," Gregorian
Te Deum Laudamus...S. B. Whiteley
Jubilate Deo...Arranged by J. Mosenthal from Mozart
Hymn 106 (Hymnal)...G. W. W.
Grand Chorus—"Christ the Lord is Risen"...Haydn
Postlude—Organ, "Worthy is the Lamb"...Handel
Processional—Carol, "The World itself keeps Easter Day"...G. W. W.
Introit—"The Lord hath Brought us"...E. H. Thorne
Kyrie Eleison...J. Baptiste Calkin
Hymn 110, Hymnal (composed for this Festival,) G. W. W.
Sermon by the Rector, Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D.
Offertory, "King all Glorious"...Joseph Barnby
Ante-communion, "The Singing of Birds"...G. W. W.
Ter Sanctus...Beethoven
Recessional, "The St. Thomas Carol"...G. W. W.

Sunday-school Festival at 3:30 o'clock.

Processional, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes"...Handel
Carol, "Let the merry church bells ring."
Cantate Domino (from Service in C)...James Kent
Carol, "Loud sing your praises this Easter Day."
Carol, "Then and now, or St. Paul at Athens."
Easter Cantata, "The Singing of Birds."
Hymn, "The Magdalene."
Hymn, 99, Hymnal, "Jesus Christ is risen to-day," (for school, chorus, congregation and chimes)...Worgan
Grand Chorus, "Christ the Lord is risen"...Haydn

ZION CHURCH.

At Zion Church services will be held at 10:30 and 4 P. M. Rev. J. N. Galleher, the rector will preach.

Matins.

Voluntary, Introduction to the Oratorio, "Praise to God"...Bristow
Recit. "Behold I tell you a mystery," (Messiah) } Aria, "The trumpet shall sound," (Messiah) } Handel
Anthem, "Christ our Passover"...Bristow
Te Deum, First Mass...Haydn
Jubilate in C...Mosenthal
Gloria Tibi...Tallis
Offertory, "I Know that my Redeemer Liveth"...Handel
Gloria in Excelsis Deo.

Evensong.

Voluntary...Bach
Gloria in Excelsis Deo...Gregorian
Cantate in C...Buck
Benedic Anima mea in D...Mosenthal

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

Regular service at 10:30 A. M., when Rev. Dr. Weston, the Rector, will preach. Service especially for children at 3:30 P. M., which will comprise a festival, and at 7:30 P. M., with sermon by Rev W. H. Cooke. The following is the programme of the music during the morning service:

Processional Hymn, 105...Horsley
"Christ our Passover"...Trinity Psalter
Te Deum in C, (new)...Horsley
Jubilate...Horsley
Hymn, "Jesus Christ is risen to-day."
Kyrie in C...Horsley
Gloria Tibi in C...Horsley
Anthem, { "But Thou didst not leave" } Chorus, { "Since by man came death" } ...Handel
Hymn, "Bread of the world"
Gloria in Excelsis in C...Horsley
Recessional, "The Church's one foundation."

CHRIST CHURCH.

The morning service will consist of full choral selections from oratorios, masses, English (modern) Cathedral music, selections from Spohr, and Easter hymns, which will be given by two choruses, designated the Eastern and Western.

ST. ALBANS.

There will be four Easter services at this church—the first this evening at 8, the next the Holy Communion at 7 A. M. on Sunday morning, solemn celebration of the Holy Communion commencing at 11 A. M., succeeded by the regular morning service. Regular afternoon service at 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. Morrill, the Rector, will preach. The following is the programme of the music that will be given:

First Vespers, Saturday, at 8 P. M.

Processional Hymn 114, ancient and modern.
Anthem, "Christ being raised from the dead"...Elvey
Magnificat, Tours.
Recessional Hymn 117, ancient and modern.

Matins.

Processional Hymn 107, ancient and modern...Cutter
Introit, Psalm 16.
Kyrie, Gloria Tibi.
Creed, Sursum Corda, Sanctus, Benedictus.
Agnus Dei, Gloria in Excelsis, (manuscript.)
Sequence Hymn 110, ancient and modern.
Anthem, "Christ being raised from the dead"...Elvey
Adoration hymn, "Come, let us adore him."
Recessional, Nunc Dimittis, (Parisian.)

Evensong.

Processional Hymn 107, ancient and modern.
Anthem, "This is the day which the lord hath made"...Turk
Magnificat, Tours.
Recessional Hymn 116, ancient and modern.

ST. JAMES.

Morning service will be held at 10:30; sermon by Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, the Rector. The following is the programme of the music selected for the day:

Carol, "Jesus Christ is risen to-day" (by the children) Monk
Anthem, "Christ our Passover"...Chappell
Te Deum in B flat...Loyd
Jubilate in B flat...Berg
Gloria Tibi...N. B. Warren
Offertory Sentences...Barnby
Trisagion...Gilbert
Communion Hymn...Tucker
Hallelujah Chorus...Handel

In the evening there will be a service of song.

THE HEAVENLY REST.

Service morning and evening. The music by the choir will be:

Matins.

Instead of Venite, "Christ our Passover"...E. J. Hopkins
Psalms, 2, 57, 111—Glorias...C. S. P., Jr.
Te Deum in G...J. R. Thomas
Jubilate in E Flat...Samuel Jackson
Introit—Hymn, "Christ the Lord is Risen"...Mozart
Gloria Tibi.
Anthem—Gloria, Twelfth Mass...Mozart
Gloria after Sermon...Gregorian
Offertory, "But Thou didst not Leave." Handel's "Messiah."
Sanctus...Camidge
Communion Hymn, No. 203...Bedford
Gloria in Excelsis.

Evensong.

Psalms, 113, 114, 118—Glorias to...C. S. P., Jr.
Cantate in C...James Kent
Benedic. in A...A. W. Berg
Anthem, "This is the Day."...Wallace
Gloria after sermon...Gregorian
Offertory.
Hymn, "Christ is Risen"...C. F. Cobb

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

Communion service at 10:30 A. M., with sermon by Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, and Easter festival of the Sunday-school at 3:30 P. M. The following is the musical programme:

Matins.

Processional, Hymnal 99...Worgan
Easter Anthem, "Christ Our Passover"...Humphrey
Psalter, Proper Psalms 2, 57, 111, Trinity Psalter.
Te Deum, Ives in A flat.
Jubilate...Dupuis
Introit, Hymnal 98, Whitney...N. B. Warren
Kyrie Eleison, Gounod in G.
Gloria Tibi, Gounod in G.
Hymn, Hymnal 107, German Choral.
Offertory, "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow," &c.
Sanctus...Helmyn
Communion Hymn, "Come Let Us Adore Him," &c.
Gloria in Excelsis, in G.
Recessional, Hymnal 103, "Victory from Palestrina."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.

Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The music will be as follows:

Matins.

Processional, "Christ, the Lord"...Worgan
Instead of Venite, "Christ, our Passover"...E. J. Hopkins
Psalms 2, 57, 111.
Te Deum, in F...W. Jackson
Benedictus, in E flat...Samuel Jackson
Introit—Hymn, "Christ is Risen"...C. F. Hobb
Gloria Tibi.
Anthem, "This is the Day"...J. Sewell
Gloria after Sermon. Gregorian.
Offertory, "Thou art Worthy"...Gilbert
Sanctus...Camidge
"Communion Hymn," 203...Bedford
"Gloria in Excelsis."

Evensong, by a Chorus of over Seventy Voices.

Anthem—Hymn, "Jesus Christ is Risen"...Worgan
Psalms 113, 114, 118...Dr. Alcock and Bishop Medley
Cantate, in C...James Kent
Deus, in E flat...Dudley Buck
Anthem, "Christ the Lord is Risen"...Mozart
Gloria after sermon...Gregorian
Offertory, Gloria, Twelfth Mass...Mozart
Hymn, "Coronation," 424.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.

The following is the programme of the music that will be given at the morning service, at 10:30 o'clock:

Opening—"Quam Dilecta"...Ward
"Christ our Passover"...Bristow
Te Deum...Ward
Jubilate...Berge
Hymn, 98, "Christ the Lord is risen to-day"...Ward
Hymn, 108, "Lift your glad voices"...Sargent
Offertory, "With verdure clad"...Haydn

ST. JOHN, THE EVANGELIST.

Morning services will be held at 10:30 o'clock, and Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector, will preach. Bishop Potter will visit the church in the evening to administer the rite of confirmation. The order of the music during the morning service will be as follows:

"Let the Merry Church Bells Ring," Carol.
Easter Anthem, "Christ our Passover."
Proper Psalms—2, 57, 111.
Gloria Patri, Nos. 1, 2, and 3...Jacoby
Te Deum in B flat...Thomas
Jubilate in G...Greatorex
Hymn 99...Worgan
Gloria Tibi...Tallis
Hymn 120...Truro
Offertory, Easter Anthem No. 2...Jacoby
Trisagion and Sanctus, from Service No. 2 in A...Jacoby
Hymn 205, Wareham. Gloria in Excelsis.

HOLY TRINITY.

Services at 10:30 A. M., with sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.; at 3:30 P. M., with sermon by Rev. E. H. Kettell; and at 7:30 P. M., with sermon by the Rector. The following music will be given:

Matins.

Hymn 108—"Lift Your Glad Voices."
Easter anthem—"Christ our Passover"...Buck
Gloria Patri...Haydn
Te Deum in E flat...Buck
Jubilate in D...Mozart
Hymn 103—"The Strife is O'er."
Gloria Tibi.
Hymn 98—"Christ the Lord is Risen To-day"...Mendelssohn

Evensong at 3:30 P. M.

Anthem...Gounod
Gloria Patri...Spohr
Cantate Domino...Mosenthal
Benedic Anima.
Hymn 102—"Come, see the place where Jesus lay."
Hymn 112—"Joy fills the dwelling of the just."

At 7:30 P. M.

Anthem—"I will magnify"...Calkin
Hymn 99—(Hymnal)—"Jesus Christ is risen to-day."
Gloria in Excelsis.
Offertory Anthem—"Lord, we trust thy loving kindness"...Mendelssohn
Hymn 144—"How firm a foundation"...Portuguese Hymn
Hymn 19—(Prayer Book)—"Come, Lord, and warm each languid heart."

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.

Regular services and sermon by Rev. Dr. Shackelford. The musical programme is as follows:

"Easter Anthem"...Plain chant
Te Deum...Cornell, in F
Benedictus...From a Mass of Haydn
Introit...Cornell
Communion Office...Full Choral
Gilbert...In C
"Nicene Creed"...In C
"Gloria in Excelsis"...Cornell

THE ASCENSION.

Regular services at the usual hours. The musical programme is as follows:

"Christ our Passover"...William Jackson
Gloria—Chant No. 7...J. Robinson
Gloria—Chorus...Lambillotte
Te Deum...Ives
Jubilate...Pacini
"Hallelujah Chorus"...Handel

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH.

There will be a festival of the Sunday-school at 3:30 P. M., with sermon by the rector, Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton. The following is the order of exercises:

Organ voluntary; Carol, "Angels Roll the Rock Away;" Sentences, Exhortation, Confession, &c.; Psalter, First Selection, Psalm 24, Sunday-school Hymnal, page 74, choir and school; First Lesson, Exodus xii., 37; Canticle, Anthem by the choir; second lesson—Acts, ii., 1-22; Canticle; anthem by the choir; prayers; "Sing, O, Sing, ye Children;" offertory; anthem—soprano solo; Gloria Patri; carol, "He is Risen."

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

Services at 10:30 A. M. The following is the musical programme:

Processional, "The Day of Resurrection"...Horsby
"Christ our Passover"...Trinity Psalter
Proper Psalms...Psalter
Te Deum in C, (new)...Horsby
Jubilate...Horsby
Hymn, "Jesus Christ is risen to-day"...
Kyried Gloria Tibi, in C...Horsby
Anthem, "But Thou didst not leave"...Handel
Chorus, "Since by man came death"...Handel
"Hallelujah"...Handel
Sanctus, &c., in C...Horsby
Hymn, "Bread of the world"...Horsby
"Gloria in Excelsis" in C...Horsby
Processional, "The Church's One Foundation"...Wesley

CHAPEL OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

Services will be held at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. A. C. Kimber will preach. The following is the musical programme:

Processional, hymn No. 105, (hymnal;) Venite, chant; Te Deum, "selected;" Jubilate, chant; hymn, (Hymnal,) No. 99; Offertory, "selected;" hymn, Hymnal No. 101; Recessional, hymn No. 424, (Hymnal.)

CALVARY CHURCH AND CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION.

Regular services morning and evening at the usual hours.

ST. GEORGE'S.

Morning and evening services at the usual hours. The following is the musical programme:

Matins.

Opening carrol.
Easter anthem, Christ our Passover...Williams
Gloria Patri...Williams
Te Deum, in F...Mosenthal
Jubilate, in E flat...Lloyd
Suitable Christian hymns.
During the Effertary, Handl's Hallelujah Chorus.

Evensong.

Bridgewater's service, with the Choir of the Choristers, a full chorus of some forty voices.

ALL SAINTS.

There will be regular services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., and children's service at 3 P. M. The following is the musical programme:

Matins.

Carols.

Processional—"Jesus Christ is Risen To-day...Monk
"The Day of Resurrection!"...Psalter
"He is Risen, He is Risen"...Monk
"The Strain Upraise"—Alleluia Sequence...Hayes
Processional—"Christ, the Lord, is Risen Again," Hodges
Easter Anthem (in C)...Turle
Gloria (in C)...Turle
Te Deum in D...Helmare
Jubilate Deo in F...Dean Aldrich
Hymn 103—"The Strife is O'er, the Battle Done."
Kyrie in G...Gounod
Gloria Tibi in A...Warren
Hymn 424—"All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name"...Holden
Offertory. Sentences...Barnby
"Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow."
Hymn 207—"Bread of the World"...Hodges
Sanctus...Hodges
Gloria in Excelsis...Old Chant

Evensong.

Children's Service.
Processional Carol.

"Christ, the Lord, is risen again"...Hodges
Tenth selection of the Psalms...Farrant in F
Gloria in Excelsis...Hodges
Hymn No. 99, "Jesus Christ is risen to-day"...Monk
Benedic Anima Mea, in F...Russell

Creed.
Amen.

Hymn No. 98, "Christ, the Lord, is risen to-day," Warren

Offertory.

Hymn No. 103, "The strife is o'er, the battle done," Arne
Hymn No. 107, "He is risen"...Monk

Evening Service.

Processional, "Jerusalem the Golden"...Ewing
"Gloria Patri" in F...Felton
"Gloria in Excelsis"...Hodges
"Cantate Domini" in F...Felton
"Benedic Anima Mea"...Farrant
Hymn No. 112, "Joy fills the dwelling of the just"...Reinagle
Hymn No. 105, "The Day of Resurrection"...Psalter

Offertory.

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."
Distribution of flowers.
Recessional, No. 344, "God that madest earth and heaven"...Monk

ST. ANN'S.

Service will be held at 10:30 A. M. The music on the occasion will be as follows:

Processional—Carols.
Anthem in C...Dudley Buck.
Gloriae...Buck, Mosenthal, Haydn
Te Deum in B flat...Dudley Buck
Jubilate...Mosenthal in C. Mozart
Litany...Cutter
Hymn.
Kyrie in D...Dudley Buck
Gloria Tibi...Jackson
Hymn.
Offertory...Franz Abt
Trisagion and Sanctus in A...Dudley Buck
Hymn.
Excelsis.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

ST. ANN'S.

The morning service will be held at 10:30 A. M., and the Vesper service will be held at the usual hour. The musical programme is as follows:

MATINS.

"Messe Sollenelle"...Rossini
"Veni Creator...Dachauer
Without accompaniment.
Offertory—"Regina Cœli"...Dachauer
Solo and Chorus.

At the Vesper service the compositions will be those of Verdi and Liszt.

ST. STEPHENS.

Grand high mass, with a sermon, at 10:30 A. M., and vesper service at 4 P. M. The following is the musical programme:

Matins.

Mass No. 12...Mozart
Offertory, "Ecce Panis"...Mercadante
Veni Creator, "Sancta Spiritus"...Danforth

Vespers.

Processional...Auber
Vesper Service, in G...Mercadante
Hymn—"Salve Regina"...Ajaccio
Tenor solo, with 'cello obligato by Werner.
"Regina Cœli"...Lambillotte
"Tantum Ergo"...Danforth
Soprano solo and chorus.

ST. PETER'S.

Mass will be celebrated hourly from 6 until 10 o'clock in the morning, with a solemn high mass at 10:30. A solemn service will be held at 7:30 P. M.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

High mass will be sung at 10:30 A. M. An orchestra will assist together with a chorus. The "Kyrie" will be accompanied by a chime of bells and tympani. At the offertory the "Hæc Dies," by Lambillotte, will be sung. The following music will be given at vespers at 5 P. M.:

Oratorio of the "Resurrection"...Lambillotte
Magnificat...Gattinelli
Regina Cœli...W. Berge
Ave Verum...Glück
Tantum Ergo...Barbieri
Soprano solo with chorus.

THE BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

HOLY TRINITY.

The following is the programme of Trinity Church services at 6 and 10:30 A. M. The music of the sunrise service will be sung by the chapel choir:

Matins.

Opening hymn—"Welcome, Happy Morning"...J. Baptiste Calkin
Versical responses, in D...S. B. Whitely
"Christ our Saviour," (A flat,) Chant 115.
Hymnal, with tunes...Nares
Te Deum Laudamus, in F...Berthold Tours
Jubilate Deo, in F...Berthold Tours
Hymn—"The Day of Resurrection," (Hymnal, with tunes 105)...John Hullah
Kyrie Eleison F...S. B. Whitely
Ter Sanctus, in G...Tuckerman
Communion Hymn—"Christ the Lord is risen Again," (Hymnal, with tunes, 106). Wirtemberg
Recessional—"The Lord is my Strength"...Novello

Litany and Holy Communion.

Te Deum Laudamus, in E flat...S. B. Whitely
Introit, "Christ our Passover"...G. W. Morgan
Kyrie Eleison, in A flat...S. B. Whitely
Anthem, "Blessed be the God and Father"...S. S. Wesley
Ascription, "O Lord our Governor"...Henry Gadsby
Offertory, "O Saving Victim"...S. B. Whitely
Recessional—"Alleluar"...Beethoven.
Qer Sanctus in E flat...V. Novello.
Communion Hymn (hymnal with tunes 218...Candin.

Jesus shall it ever be,
A mortal man ashamed of Thee!
Ashamed of Thee whom angels praise,
Whose glories shine through endless days.

GLORIA IN EXCELSIS.

The Choir of Holy Trinity will be composed as follows: Soloists, Miss M. Josephine Holcomb; Soprano, Mrs. A. E. Stetson; Contralto, Mr. Chauncey Ives, Jr., Tenor. Mr. J. Kiernan, bass; Mr. George Simpson, tenor, at evening services, and fourteen other ladies and gentlemen. Holy Trinity Chapel Choir will consist of about thirty members of the congregation, under the direction of Mr. B. F. Leavens. A. B. Whitney will preside at the organ.

ST. PETER'S.

At St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church the services will be very attractive. The sanctuary will be elaborately decorated with flowers and ferns. The following is the programme for the services:

Prelude on the organ...Mozart
Opening Hymn, "Christ is Risen"...Pearson
Anthem, "Christ, Our Passover"...Millard
Gloria Patri, I. and II...Bridgewater
Gloria Patri, III...Cincore
Te Deum, for double choir, in G...Warren
Jubilate, in G...J. R. Thomas
Anthem, "Christ, the Lord, is risen to-day"...Lloyd
Gloria Tibi...Fesca
Hymn No. 423...Van Weber
Offerty, soprano solo from "Messiah," "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth"...Handel
Sanctus...Camidge
Communion Hymn No. 205...Hymnal
Gloria in Excelsis...Old
Postlude, Hallelujah chorus...Handel

The choir will be composed as follows: Miss H. E. Bedloe, soprano; Miss M. A. Jefferson, contralto; Mr. J. W. Thompson, tenor; and Howard Dunbar, basso, with a chorus of twelve voices. The musical performance has been arranged by and will be under the direction of Mr. A. C. Hutchinson, organist.

ST. BARNABAS.

At St. Barnabas Protestant Episcopal Church, Bushwick avenue, a full choir will be in attendance, and the sermon will be preached by Rev. Henry E. Hovey, Rector. The following programme has been arranged for the occasion:

Matins.

Anthem...Chappil
Gloria Patri...J. S. Lloyd
Te Deum...J. Mosenthal
Jubilate...J. Padden
Hymn 18...W. H. Mink
Gloria Tibi in B flat...J. Hopkins
Hymn 424...Coronation

Sunday-school celebration at 3 P. M.

Evensong.

Sermon—I. John, v., 9.
Gloria Patri...T. S. Lloyd
Cantate...Dudley Buck
Benedic. Anima Mea...(Anthem)
Offertory—"I Know that My Redeemer Liveth." soprano solo...Miss Dailey
Hymn 105—"Jerusalem the Golden."
Hymn—"O, Paradise"...W. B. Gilbert

Choir: Sopranos, Miss Dailey and Mrs. Marvin; altos, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Hovey; tenors, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Leiding; bassos, Mr. Marvin and Mr. Smeltzor; organist, William H. Nelson.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.

The Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese, will preach in the Church of our Saviour this evening. On Easter Day there will be morning prayer and a sermon at the usual hour, 10:30 A. M. At 7:30 P. M. the Easter festival of the Sunday-school will be held.

HOLY TRINITY MISSION.

The following programme has been arranged for the services to-morrow at the Holy Trinity Mission Church, in Myrtle avenue:

Matins.

Anthem—"Christ, Our Passover," Hymnal, with tunes. Chant 9...J. G. Elvey
Te Deum Laudamus...Berthold Tours
Jubilate—Chant 75...S. Wesley
Hymn—"The Day of Resurrection," Hymnal, with tune 105...John Hullah
Hymn—"He is Risen." Hymnal, with tune 107...John Goss

Sunday-school anniversary at the church at 3 P. M.

CHRIST.

A very elaborate programme has been arranged for the services in Christ Church, and the floral decorations will be very attractive. The following is the musical programme:

Prelude, Organ Voluntary...A. S. C.
Hymn, "Welcome, Happy Morning"...Cornell
Sentences, Exhortation, Confession, Absolution, and Lord's Prayer.
Versicles.
Anthem, (instead of Venite) "Christ our Passover"...A. S. C.
Psalms ii., lvii., cxi.
Gloria Patri...A. S. C.
First Lesson, Exodus xii., to verse 37.
Te Deum Laudamus...A. S. C.
Second Lesson—Romans vi.
Jubilate Deo...A. S. C.
Creed and Prayers.
Anthem—"He is Risen"...Gadsby.
The Commandments.
The Epistle—Collossians iii., 1.
Gloria Tibi...A. S. C.
The Gospel—St. John xx., 1.
Hymn No. 105—"Ewing"...Ewing.
Sermon.
Offertory—Anthem—"Christ being raised from the dead"...Elvey.
Prayer for Christ Church Militant.
Hymn 98, with Alleluias. Worgan...Monk
Interlude—Organ Voluntary...A. S. C.
Holy Communion.

Choir—Sopranos, Misses Brown, White, Wheeler, and Mrs. Moser; contraltos, Misses Brown, Nichols, and Mrs. Rockwell; tenors, Messrs. Bensel and Smith; bassos, Messrs. Draper, Parsons, and Mathews. Chorus—Twenty-six voices. Albert S. Caswell, Organist and choir-master.

Sunday-school Anniversary Exercises, 4 P. M.
Hymn—Processional—"Christ is Risen! Alleluia," Wilson
Sentences.
Anthem, "Benedicite, omnia, opera Domini. Plain Chant
Psalter and Lesson.
Carol, "Last and First"...Rev. J. H. Hopkins
Creed and Prayers.
Carol, "Easter Day"...Dr. S. P. Tuckerman
Superintendent's Report.
Hymn, "Munich"...German
Aresentation of Offerings.
Doxology, "Old Hundred"...French Psalter
Benediction.
Hymn, "Recessional Aurelia"...Dr. Wesley
Conductor, Caswell. Organist, Mr. Adams.

THE BRITISH COMMISSIONER TO THE CENTENNIAL.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Secretary Delano to-day received through the State Department official information that the British Government had appointed Philip Cunliffe Owen, to be Executive Commissioner in charge of the British section of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. Mr. Owen is now Director of the South Kensington Museum in London, and Minister Schenck writes that he is a gentleman whose ability, character, and qualifications eminently fit him for the new position to which he has been assigned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Henry Varley, the Evangelist, preached yesterday morning in Dr. Sabine's First Reformed Episcopal Church.

Rev. E. G. Holland delivered his lecture on "The Hebrew Race" last evening, before the Liberal Club, at Plimpton Hall.

The Harvard Glee Club will sing at Steinway Hall, for the benefit of the Homeopathic Fair Association, on Friday evening, April 2.

Gen. William G. Manks has been removed from his Custom-house Inspectorship. Gen. Manks was formerly a secret service detective under Col. Whitley

The reception of the Young Men's Charity Association will take place on Tuesday evening, at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house, Fifty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue.

John Ranor, aged twenty-nine, of No. 406 East Eighteenth street, while at work on the Museum building, corner Seventy-eighth street and Broadway, fell and was instantly killed.

The last lecture of the Cooper Union free course will be delivered to-night, in the large hall, by Prof. William H. Goodyear, on "Cathedral Architecture" illustrated by the stereopticon.

The Local Board of Steam-boat Inspectors are seriously considering whether they will not cancel the license of the pilot of the Benefactor, which ran down the schooner Amelia, for having neglected to make any report of the occurrence.

The Butter and Cheese Exchange will meet to-day, directly after the call, to take action upon the invitation of the Produce Exchange to join in the grand demonstration of Tuesday next in approval of Gov. Tilden's exposure of the Canal Ring.

The annual reception of the Twenty-second Regiment will occur on Monday evening. The regiment will appear in full-dress uniform, with the full band and drum corps, under the direction of Gilmore. The Governor and staff, with many prominent officers of the Army, will be present.

At a meeting of the German Republican Association of the Twentieth Assembly District, held on Thursday evening, a resolution was passed protesting against the support of sectarian schools by the City Treasury as contrary to the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the State of New-York. A resolution was also passed relative to the New-Hampshire victory.

The first New-York spelling match will be given at the Cooper Institute on Saturday evening next, April 3. It will enlist as competitors, proof-readers and compositors from the daily press and children of the public schools. The prizes will be a Webster's Dictionary, (unabridged,) in full morocco binding, and a set of Shakespeare's works. The proceeds will be in aid of a charitable object.

The subscription book for the proposed consolidation of the Maritime Association and the Merchants' Exchange and News Association, is now open at the Rooms, No. 66 Beaver street, and is being numerously signed. It is intended to increase the facilities of the room for obtaining news, and to use the telegraph exclusively where heretofore the mail has been depended upon.

Some weeks ago it was announced that fifty counterfeit coupons of second mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad had been discovered. Since that time thirty-seven additional counterfeits have turned up, making eighty-seven in all. All the second mortgage bonds of the company are being registered in the office of the company in William street. A meeting of the stockholders is to be held in Toledo on May 12 for the purpose of considering a proposition to increase the common stock $5,000,000 and the preferred stock the same amount.

BROOKLYN.

Coroner Nolan held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a child named Mary Hughes, of No. 30 South Third street, who died from the effects of opium, administered by the child's grandmother through mistake.

William Patterson Blakely committed suicide on Thursday evening by shooting himself at his residence in New-Utrecht. Mr. Blakely was thirty-two years of age, and resided with his three sisters. He was a literary man and devoted much of his time to literary pursuits, and, being in comfortable circumstances, no cause can be assigned for the deed.

NEW-JERSEY.

Sylvester H. Moore, a resident of Newark, has been appointed Superintendent of the new Lunatic Asylum buildings at Morristown, to succeed Fitz John Porter, and has already entered upon his duties.

George A. Lang, a book-keeper in the employ of Campbell, Lane & Co., tobacconists of Newark, adopted an effectual, if not an entirely original, plan of avoiding an investigation. His employers suspected him of irregularities, and announced their intention of making an examination of his books, but he defeated that intention by burning the books. He was arrested by Detective Haggerty and placed under $500 bail to answer. Lang claims that he owns the books, having purchased them with his own money.

A fatal accident occurred about noon yesterday at the North Hudson County Railway car elevator, at the foot of Hoboken avenue, Jersey City. John Eberlein, who is employed at the elevator as signal man to notify the engineer of the proper time to raise and lower the elevator, accidently fell from the platform to the pit below, a distance of about eighty feet, and was instantly killed. His head struck against the elevator chains, fracturing his skull. The body was removed to the Morgue to await the action of County Physician Stout.

THE PLYMOUTH PRAYER-MEETING.

THE SUFFERINGS AND THE DEATH OF CHRIST—THE CELEBRATION OF HIS LAST DAYS.

The vestry-room of Plymouth Church was filled to its utmost capacity last evening. After the usual preliminary exercices, Mr. Beecher said: It is noteworthy that of all the disciples who consorted with Christ during his life, and who wrote of Him, not one was so enthusiastic and affectionate in his talk about Him as the latest one of all, who never knew him in the flesh, or saw Him except by a miracle; and of the affecting references to the life and death of Christ contained in the Scripture nine-tenths are to be found in the writings of Paul. In his epistle to the Corinthians he says: "Always bearing about in the body the dying of the Lord Jesus Christ." I understand that to mean that by every motion and sensation of his body and by the struggles which belonged to his animal passions, the death of Christ was suggested to him. He adds: "That the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our body." I am especially struck with that. How seldom any of the Disciples indulge in the discussion of the sufferings and death of Christ with that morbid relish and exultation which is characteristic of the cloisters of the mediæval ages. But Paul is constantly using the sufferings and death of Christ in his teachings, although never with that morbid relish. If you watch the death of Christ too closely, and dwell on the minutiæ of the life's slipping away in torment, you are in danger of losing the lesson of His life. Humanly speaking there was no need of His dying. He did not die of sickness nor of age, but because He would rather die than live. The throngs that followed Him from place to place, listening to his teachings and blocking up the highway, caused apprehension to Goverments and even to Himself. There were multitudes ready to proclaim Him King. He had only to fall in with the ideas of His people—to conform with the wishes of the most educated and most religious class among the Jews. If He had given to the inmates of the Temple the indications they desired they would have proclaimed Him King, and they actually tried to do it. But He loved His people too much and sought their bignest—their spiritual good, and so went step by step toward His discrowning, knowing what was coming. He went on for a moral reason, for a purpose, for fidelity, for truth, for love, for self-sacrifice. Not even to vindicate His own teachings as a moral teacher, but to carry the sorrows of others. That's what He died for. Paul says this is the revelation of the divine nature in its love and suffering for others.

The custom, that obtained throughout Christendom, of celebrating the last days of Christ's life, has many dramatic and striking features. There is one day on which the great, careless, frivolous world pauses, and to an extent sympathizes with the highest sufferings, but the true meaning and point of this celebration is, that a contemplation of His death shows us how we ought to live—live as He did, making Himself the hero of ages and of eternity. You can weep at Gethsemane. You would not have fled when He was arrested. But can you live as He taught you to live? You would have gone with Him to trial, and would have stayed by him to the last. Can you take your lordly strength and reason and put them under the feet of the poor and needy, saying, "Use, use"? Can you with that strength stand in temptation? I don't ask you if you have the orthodox belief that by the death of Christ you are saved, but is that death the memorial and witness of His life to you? Multitudes of good Christians only think of these things at odd moments and in religious meetings, but Paul speaks of putting on Christ, that is, covering yourself with him as with a garment. To how many is the thought of Christ the one thing needful at all times and in all circumstances? Is the life of Christ made manifest in your life, in your temper, your thought of others, your justice to those who cannot defend themselves before the tribunal of your thoughts? Do you feel that you are a servant of others? Then you are "always bearing about in the body the dying of the Lord Jesus Christ, that the life also of Jesus may be made manifest in your body.

Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher then made brief remarks, and, after the singing of another hymn, Mr. Beecher pronounced the benediction and the immense audience departed.

GOOD FRIDAY.

Yesterday being Good Friday, most of the commercial exchanges were closed, although business was transacted as usual at the various banking institutions, the Post Office, and the Custom-house. In Brooklyn the same respect for the day was manifested, all the courts in the County Court-house remaining closed and very little business being transacted at the City Hall. The public school boys and girls of both cities and their teachers enjoyed an extra holiday. At the various Episcopal and Catholic churches the day was celebrated with appropriate and impressive services. At Trinity Church the services were attended by a dense crowd, which filled every pew and aisle. The full-robed choir was in attendance under the direction of Mr. A. H. Messeter, and Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix preached a sermon on the Crucifixion. At St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral, in Mott street, the mass of the pre-sanctified was celebrated in the morning in the presence of a very large congregation. Cardinal McCloskey was present at the service, and wore the usual robes of his late office of Archbishop. The *Tenecrae*, or evening vespers, one of the most impressive ceremonies of Good Friday, were celebrated in the afternoon at the Cathedral. The service included the symbolization, by a peculiar arrangement of the candles, of the darkness which attends the crucifixion. The eleven Apostles, the Virgin Mary, and the women attending her were represented by fourteen wax candles, while another, taller than the rest, symbolized the Redeemer, the close of the dreadful day and the descent into the sepulchre being indicated by the burning out of these candles and the extinguishing of the lights on the altar. At both the Cathedral and St. Peter's, in Barclay street, the morning services were preceded by a full processional, the Passion service being added to the regular morning form at the Episcopal churches. At Dr. Sabine's First Reformed Episcopal Church, in Madison avenue, the interest of the occasion was enhanced by the presence of Henry Varley, the English Evangelist, who preached the morning sermon. At Association Hall, in the afternoon, the services were conducted by Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. R. G. McArthur, and George H. Hepworth. The day in other respects was observed as a purely religious holiday—a general quiet replacing the bustle and uproar of business pursuits.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

J. R. Osgood, of Boston, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Mayor H. G. Lewis, of New-Haven, is at the St. James Hotel.

Prof. Theodore D. Woolsey, of New Haven, is at the Everett House.

Assemblymen Thomas G. Alvord and F. W. Vosburgh are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Jerome B. Chaffee, of Colorado, and Judge T. W. Bartley, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Robert E. Carr, President of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, is at the Hoffman House.

Senator Roscoe Conkling, of Utica, and State Senator F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Capt. William A. Palmer, United States Navy, and Potter Palmer, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator William W. Eaton, of Connecticut, and Congressman C. H. Adams, of Cohoes, N. Y., are at the New-York Hotel.

Baron von Schlözer, German Minister at Washington, and Samuel Bowles, of Springfield, Mass., are at the Brevoort House.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM A STATE PRISON.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 26.—Eighty convicts at work in the foundry in the State Prison made a bold and desperate attempt to escape this afternoon. They suddenly quit work, overpowered their guards, tied and blindfolded them, and succeeded in partially cutting a hole in the outer wall, when a general alarm was given. The outside guards rushed to the rescue, and at the muzzle of their rifles forced the convicts to desist. The leaders were promptly dealt with and all is quiet again.

[Advertisement.]

THE "EASTER" HAT for gentlemen is now ready at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel. The wholesale trade supplied at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, no previous wash, BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Dey st., New-York.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Utopia, from Glasgow.—James Henderson, Alwin Rudeloff, Miss M. Lachlan, Miss Armand, J. A. C. McDonald, A. M. Lachlan, Dr. C. H. Williamson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:53 | Sun sets.....6:19 | Moon rises.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

SandyHook.10:56 | Gov.Island.11:45 | Hell Gate...1:06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...FRIDAY, March 26.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Holsatia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co. Auguste Andre, (Belg.,) Greve, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Delaware, Smith, Norwich, Conn.

Barks Dampier, (Aust.,) Percich, Gloucester, England, Funch, Edye & Co.; Primo, (Ital.,) Dighiero, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta

Brigs Helen M. Rowley, Rowley, Galveston, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; Hail Columbia, Brereton, Trinidad de Cuba, Tupper & Beattie; Lily, (Br.,) Lawrence, Sagua la Grande, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Emma, Buckman, Matanzas, Walsh & Field.

Schrs. M. B. Bramhall, Gillette, Savannah; Sarah Shubert, Hughes, Richmond Va.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Utopia, (Br.,) Groat, Glasgow March 13, and Moville 14th, with mdse. and 128 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had westerly winds throughout; March 22, lat. 42 22, lon. 52 32, passed a brig-rigged steam-ship bound E.; 24th, lat. 41 20, lon 66, brig Citizen, (of Digby, N. S.,) bound N.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Faircloth, Wilmington, N. C., March 23, with mdse. and passengers to Wm P. Clyde.

Ship Jas. Foster, Jr., Howes, Liverpool 77 ds., and Queenstown 52 ds., with mdse. to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. Took the middle passage and had light variable winds; was 12 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Sarah, (of Boston,) Nichols, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master. Was 7 days N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. gales. March 23, lat. 38, lon. 73 50, spoke brig Keystone, hence, for Sagua; same day passed a large quantity of wreck stuff.

Bark John J. Marsh, (of Haverhill, Mass.,) Fickett, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to John Zittlosen. Was 6 days N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Bark Vittoria, (Ital.,) Maresca, Alexandria Sept. 24, via Castellamare and Cagliari Nov. 26, with rags, &c., to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 2.

Brig Josie, Butler, Cardenas March 9, with sugar to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Maguerite, (Fr.,) Bensa, St. Pierre, Mart., 22 ds., with sugar to H. A. Swan & Son.

Schr. Emma Heather, (of Philadelphia,) Armstrong, Guantanamo 17 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.; was 7 ds. n. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. gales.

Schr. E. P. Simpson, Jackson, Virginia.

Schr. Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia, to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. J. P. Foster, Ringold, Wellfleet, with fish to Master.

Schr. Belle Brown, Nast, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Grace Cushing, Hamilton, Portland, Maine, with lumber to Master.

Schr. Fakir, Saunders, Providence.
Schr. Silas Brainard, Buell, Providence.
Schr. D. and E. Kelly, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Decatur, Oakes, Beebe, Providence.
Schr. L. S. Levering, Corson, Providence.
Schr. Sunny Shower, Ward, Providence.
Schr. F. Edwards, West, Providence.
Schr. Grand Island, Dehart, Providence.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence.
Schr. H. S. Bridges, Kendrick, Providence.
Schr. Golden Eagle, Shaw, New-Bedford.
Schr. John Young, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr. M. G. Leonard, King, Virginia.
Schr. Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, Boston.
Schr. J. W. Hall, Milton, Boston.
Schr. William A. Morrell, French, Boston.
Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Boston.
Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Somerset.
Schr. Mary Blackford, Rich, New-London.
Schr. Exeter, Phillips, New-London.
Schr. Merrill C. Hart, Burly, New-London.
Schr. Congress, Hall, Bath, with lumber to master.
Schr. Lucy Church, Pierce, Pawtucket.
Schr. Comrade, Lucas, Newport.
Schr. Mary Shields, Slocum, Newport.
Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, Niantic.
Schr. Adrian, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Gold Beater, (of St. John, N. B.,) Shaw, Providence.
Schr. Eva Shearman, Taunton.
Schr. Red Jacket, Gregory, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Calista, Wilkens, St. Georges, Me., with stone.
WIND—Sunset, light, S. S. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Holsatia, for Hamburg; bark M. P. Tucker, for Liverpool; schrs. Mary Varwell, for Rio Janeiro; Maid of the Mist, for Port-au-Prince.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, March 24.—Arr. barks Evangeline, St. Thomas; Wm. Croscup, (Br.,) Havana; brig Alberto, St. John, N. B.

Sld. brigs Hattie M. Bain, N. of Hatteras; George S. Berry, do; Minnie Miller, do; Quaco, (Br.,) do.; Romold, (Br.,) do.; schr. Nellie Bowers, do.

CIENFUEGOS, March 24.—Arr. brig John Wesley, Georgetown, Dem.; schr. W. B. Chester, do.

Sld. bark Teresa, (Br.,) New-York; brig Thomas Owen, do.; schr. George B. McFarland, do.; brigs Josephine (Br.) and Volant, (Br.,) Boston.

March 23—Sld. bark Idaho, New-York; brig Delta, (Br.,) Halifax, and schr. David Sinclair, (Br.,) do.

HAVANA, March 25.—Arr., bark Speedwell, St. John, N. B.; schrs. Filton Burt, Liverpool; Electra, Paliey, Philadelphia.

Sld., steamers Columbus, New-York; Alps, (Br.,) New-York via Nassau; brig Sarah E. Kennedy, N. of Hatteras; schr. Tom Williams, Cardenas.

MATANZAS, March 24.—Arr., bark Brunswick, St. Thomas; schr. Maggie M. Rivers, New-York.

March 23.—Sld., barks American Lloyds, New-York; H. D. Storer do.; schr. Grace Davis, N. of Hatteras.

SAGUA, March 23.—Arr. bark Brothers, New-York; Sagueney, (Br.,) Havana; brigs Lilien, (Br.,) New-York; Mary J. Wilbur, (Br.,) St. Jago; Sagua, Philadelphia; schr. J. D. Ingraham, Brunswick, Ga.

24th, bark Mary A. Nelson, (Br.,) St. Thomas; brigs Juliet C. Clack, New-York; George Gilchrist, do.; schrs. George Gilchrist, do.; Clara E. Fletcher, Providence.

Sld. 22d, brig Samuel Muir, (Br.,) Boston; schrs. Five Sisters, N. of Hatteras; L. & M. Knowles, do.

24th, bark Janet Forbes, (Br.,) Philadelphia; Allianza, (Sp.,) New-York; brig Aura, (Br.,) N. of Hatteras; schr. J. T. Weaver, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

HAMBURG, March 26.—The steam-ship Goethe sld. hence yesterday at 4 o'clock P. M. for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, March 26.—The National Line steam-ship Helvetia, Capt. Webster, from New-York March 13 for Liverpool, arr. here Tuesday at midnight.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Cuba, Capt. Martyn, from New-York March 17 for Liverpool, arr. here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Manufactured by THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

No. 550 BROADWAY, New-York.

TIFFANY & CO.,

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Manufacture WEDDING PRESENTS of STERLING SILVER, put up in appropriate and attractive cases, and also other articles for household use in new styles and rich variety, presenting effects in chasing, engraving, and gilding in colors not heretofore produced.

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DEALERS IN

TEAS, COFFEES, & WINES,

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WEST SIDE, FOURTH DOOR ABOVE BROOME ST., NEW-YORK, WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING

LIST OF PRICES:

OOLONG TEA.		YOUNG HYSON TEA.	
GOOD QUALITY	$ 36 cents per lb	GOOD QUALITY	$ 48 cents per lb
FINE QUALITY	48 cents per lb	FINE QUALITY	60 cents per lb
EXTRA FINE QUALITY	60 cents per lb	EXTRA FINE QUALITY	76 cents per lb
CHOICE QUALITY	76 cents per lb	CHOICE QUALITY	88 cents per lb
BEST QUALITY	88 cents per lb	BEST QUALITY	1 00 per lb
ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA.		GREEN AND BLACK MIXED TEAS.	
GOOD QUALITY	$ 36 cents per lb	GOOD QUALITY	$ 36 cents per lb
FINE QUALITY	48 cents per lb	FINE QUALITY	48 cents per lb
EXTRA FINE QUALITY	60 cents per lb	EXTRA FINE QUALITY	60 cents per lb
BEST QUALITY	80 cents per lb	BEST QUALITY	80 cents per lb
UNCOLORED JAPAN TEA.		HYSON AND IMPERIAL TEAS.	
FINE QUALITY	$ 60 cents per lb	GOOD QUALITY	$ 48 cents per lb
EXTRA FINE QUALITY	80 cents per lb	FINE QUALITY	60 cents per lb
BEST QUALITY	1 00 per lb	EXTRA FINE QUALITY	76 cents per lb
		BEST QUALITY	88 cents per lb

COFFEE ROASTED AND GROUND EVERY MORNING:

GOOD COFFEE	18 cents per lb	BEST QUALITY OLD JAVA COFFEE	34 cents per lb
FINE FAMILY COFFEE	22 cents per lb	BEST QUALITY OLD PLANTATION	36 cents per lb
CHOICE OLD COFFEE	28 cents per lb		

WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING LIST OF WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, &c., AS THEY ARE OF VERY FINE QUALITY AND WARRANTED PURE:

HENNESSEY AND OTARD BRANDIES, at $4, $6, $8, $10, and $12 per gallon.
OLD RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, at $3, $4, $5, and $6 per gallon.
JAMAICA RUM, at $4, $6, $8, and $10 per gallon.
MEDER'S SWAN GIN, at $4, $5, and $6 per gallon.
SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES, at $4, $5, and $6 per gallon.
MADEIRA, SHERRY, AND PORT WINES, at $3, $4, $6, $8, and $10 per gallon.

ALL KINDS OF REFINED SUGARS AT THE REFINERS' LOWEST PRICES.

ANY ORDERS WHICH YOU MAY FAVOR US WITH WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO, AND IF ANY ARTICLE SENT DOES NOT PROVE SATISFACTORY, YOU CAN RETURN IT, AND RECEIVE YOUR MONEY AGAIN, AS ALL THE GOODS SOLD BY US ARE WARRANTED TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

RUPTURE.

Dr. SHERMAN has returned from California and may be daily consulted by those who have been for the past six months anxiously awaiting to reap the benefit of his experience in the adaptation of his remedies for the relief and cure of rupture, as well as others who may be ruptured and desirous of avoiding the vexation and injury which the use of trusses occasions. OFFICE CORNER PARK ROW AND ANN ST. Consultation free. Terms liberal.

Mr. S. A. Beard's experience of Dr. SHERMAN'S method of treating

RUPTURE.

MARINE, Mo., Jan. 9, 1875.

DR. J. A. SHERMAN—Dear Sir: I am getting along splendidly under your treatment, feeling much better already both in body and mind. The appliance does its work right, and is proof that you perfectly understand and know how to meet the requirements of the case. Wishing you all success in business.

I am truly yours. S. A. BEARD.

Mr. Beard is one of our oldest subscribers, and when he came to see Dr. SHERMAN he told us how he had suffered for years from rupture, and before he went home he was happy with the prospects Dr. S.'s treatment had already inspired in him. His letter shows how that good feeling continues.

There is no man wears a truss but what is injured to some extent, and the longer he wears it the more sensitive he becomes of its injurious effects upon the back, kidneys, bladder and generative organs, producing impotency while one is yet in the prime of life. In all cases, no matter how long the rupture has existed, where the vitality of the organs is not wholly destroyed, Dr. SHERMAN'S system of treatment restores them to their natural functions. There is nothing more to be dreaded than neglected or badly treated

RUPTURE.

The cure is effected by Dr. SHERMAN'S method without any operation, simply by external, local applications, both mechanical and medicinal, made daily by the patient, who, while under treatment, can perform any kind of labor, or take the most active exercise with perfect security from the dangers of inflamed and strangulated rupture, without the suffering and injury caused by the use of trusses, and without interfering with the progress of cure.

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CABRIOLETS,

Unequaled in beauty of design and quality, now on exhibition at our warerooms,

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Beg leave to announce their appointment as sole Agents in the United States for the sale of

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GLYCERINE, OATMEAL, ROSE, AND ALL OTHER VARIETIES OF WASHING SOAPS.

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1,000 Pieces New Goods,

$1 50 TO $1 90 PER YARD.

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Made water-tight or no charge. OLD roofs repaired. TIN roofs painted. Send postal card or call. NEW-YORK SLATE ROOFING COMPANY, NO. 6 CEDAR ST.

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Capital & Accumulated Assets $26,740,105 70.

NEW-YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 WILLIAM ST.

Assets of New-York Branch.

Real Estate	$442,000 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	1,237,400 00
United States 5-20 Bonds	707,618 75
United States 10-40 Bonds	212,056 25
United States Funded Debt	113,750 00
United States Cur. 6 per Cent.	429,331 25
United States 6 per Cent. '81.	106,312 50
Cash in Bank	133,339 30
Premiums in course of Coll'n.	319,701 47
Other Securities, &c	70,023 32
Total Assets	$3,771,532 84

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BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,

HAVE NOW READY

SPRING STYLES IN THEIR Ready-made and Custom Department,

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MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker st., London. On view a portrait model of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. extra. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.